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The Bombay Gazette.

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† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan. 1896.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. † THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
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General Storekeeper.
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LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up ..... Rs.	23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest ..... ,,	10,46,454	1 6
Deposits ..... ,,	92,51,885	10 1
Bills and Acceptances ..... ,,	7,71,812	12 5
Sundries ..... ,,	2,31,133	5 2
Total ..... Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash ..... Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities ..... ,,	7,75,940	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances ..... ,,	1,11,01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock ..... ,,	1,48,531	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries ..... ,,	3,07,525	5 9
Total ..... Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

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LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEE OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 W Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in Positions of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY :—

AGENTS : Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE : OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	,,	5,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10, p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	80	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	670 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	635
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	43
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	539
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	560
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeypur Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	770
Khanguam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	9,500	180	103	dvd Rs.10	358
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	N 100	3,125
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,300
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 24	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	740
Sipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,660
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs12½	205
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vesnibhunker Lukhmishanker Mill	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	620
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	9001	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,900
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	320

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albest (Kurracheo)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½ 150 xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	84 xd
Brandt's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	300	200	12	325 xd
Colaba	900	1,200	1,200	dvd Rs15	1,250
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	560
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1,000
Fort	8,000	500	500	25+80	84
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	43
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	125
Hitgoil Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	450 xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	250
Mahnva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	120
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	97½ xd
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	355
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	510
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	515
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	1324
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	475
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	585
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	2,250
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	520
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	90
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	870	200	all	12	1,135
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs50	

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	13	305
Back Bay Reclm	500	50	50	74	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	10	5,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,603
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	500
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	356
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	200
Maharana Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Nasik Road Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	117
Telephone Co	6,300	25	100	dvd Rs12	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Native Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	33-3 "
Fine Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
American Bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay Bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-9½
Do. Dreoos	"	17-8
Napoleons	"	15-8
Do. 1/2	"	15-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 22nd ultimo, expected to arrive, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Rifle Butts.
Sale of Work for Y. W. C. A. continued, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 4 to 7 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Savitri left the dock on Tuesday.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. J. T. Sunderland, M.A. (of U. S. of America), a representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association (London), will deliver a lecture in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The Relation of Unitarianism to the Religions of India." All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday). —Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delegoa Bay, per extra s. s. Kilva, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 7th instant.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Pinjrapore, regarding the death of Moolbai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five. About two weeks ago, deceased was lighting a fire in the fire-place in her house, when her saree accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over her body, from the effects of which she expired on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mr. Jollyffe, Inspector of Police, yesterday, brought up Sugaram Panda and charged him before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of copper pots, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Bapu Sada, living in Nana Shankar's Wady. There being a record of four previous convictions against the accused, the magistrate, on finding him guilty, sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A BOY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jollyffe, yesterday, charged Keshowji Luxmidas with theft of a gold embroidered cap from the head of Kanji,, a boy of ten. The boy was going along the Hanuman lane with his father, when accused went from behind, and removed the cap, which was worth Rs. 17. The father shouted out "Thief, thief," and the accused was arrested by a police sepoy. He was convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday evening, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Girgaum Back Road, regarding the death of Baloobhoy Babaji, aged thirty, lately an employe at Messrs. Marcks and Co. About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, deceased returned home, and complained of pain in the stomach, and shortly after commenced vomiting. He died on the following morning. Dr. Ferreira, who was called to attend the deceased, was of opinion that the death was due either to irritating poison or strong peritonitis. Inquest has been adjourned.

THEFT AT CLERK ROAD.—Chuka Chubala, a dhobie, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, at Clerk Road, has made a report to the police that, during his and his wife's absence from home between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2-30 p.m., on Tuesday, someone entered his room, opened his box with a duplicate key, and carried away ornaments, cash, etc., of the collective value of Rs 169. The look on the door was not tampered with, and there were no marks to show how the room was entered; but there were openings over the partition walls over which a person could climb.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF HOONDIES.—Vithal Ramchandra *alias* Narayen Ramchandra, Guny Moosa, and Balkrishna Trimbuck, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing and disposing of hoondies, valued at Rs. 2,500. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Davar and Mr. Murzban defended the second and third accused, respectively. The circumstances under which the accused were charged have already been published in these columns. After some further evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned until the 10th instant.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Hindu burning ground, Sonapore, touching the death of Kondiba Bhagooji, aged twenty-two, lately a dock-labourer. About two months ago deceased was returning home from his work, when he accidentally trod on a nail that was lying on the road, and sustained a punctured wound on the left foot. Some household remedy was applied to the wound, which appeared to be healing, and the deceased continued to attend his work as usual until about five days ago, when tetanus set in, and terminated fatally on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information on behalf of his client, Burjorji Bezonji Darunwalla, a wine merchant, having his shop at Girgaum Road, charging Mr. Andrew Benjamin Fonseca, brother of the condemned Fonseca, and four others, with assaulting his client on the evening of the 23rd ultimo. The complainant, who alleged in the information that he was knocked down and given blows in the presence of a sepoy, could not show any marks on his person to the magistrate, who ordered summonses to be issued against the first two persons named in the information.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in a cattle shed, situated at Worlee Road, and belonging to one Amroota Babaji. The flames spread with such rapidity that two labour carts and four bullocks were destroyed in the flames, before they could be rescued. The De Lisle Road manual and the Chinchpoogly steam fire-engine ware soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames. A little girl, named Raji, residing in a neighbouring shed, was slightly burnt on the body by some sparks of fire falling on her. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was taken home by her parents. The cause of the fire is attributed to a spark from the fire-place igniting some hay lying close by. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250.

BANQUET TO SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, KT.—Cards of invitations have been issued by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and members of the committee formed for giving a complimentary dinner to Sir Cowasji Jahangir, on his having been honoured by her Majesty the Queen-Empress with the title of Knighthood. The Chief Justice of Bombay and other Judges of the High Court, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Hathornthwaite, and other influential European and Native gentlemen have accepted invitations of the committee, the total number being about a hundred and fifty. The banquet will take place, as previously announced, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at the "Masagon Castle."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of George Duarte, aged twenty-five, a Goanese tally-clerk in the service of the P. and O. Company. It appears that, on the 16th ultimo, the deceased was standing on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Shannon, talking with the officers of the vessel, when a steel hawser, which was being drawn in, knocked the deceased down into the Victoria Dock, fracturing both his thighs. Duarte was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was admitted and detained for treatment. Deceased, however, grew worse, and died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL INTO A BOILING DYE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dadur, by the coroner, on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl, named Fatma, aged about two years and a-half, residing with her father in a cadjan shed at the back of the dyers' chawl at Dadur. On Monday afternoon, deceased was playing with her elder sister near a chatty, containing boiling dye, when she accidentally fell into the chatty, sustaining serious scalds all over her body. Her father on hearing her cry ran to her and removed her out of the chatty. No report was made by the father to the police about the occurrence until Tuesday afternoon, when the girl succumbed to the scalds which she had received. The verdict was that death of the deceased was caused by scalds, which she had sustained by her having accidentally fallen into a chatty of boiling dye.

A SERVANT ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Russulbhoy Currimbhoy, residing on the second floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police on Tuesday forenoon that his box was forced open and gold and silver ornaments, pearls, and cash, one silver and one metal watch, of the collective value of Rs. 139, were abstracted therefrom. He suspected his Borah servant, named Dawood Mahomed Ally, aged nineteen years, of having committed the theft. The police arrested the servant, who admitted having stolen the property and given the same to one Allabux for safe custody. The police went to this latter person, who stated that he had given the property to Khyoom Dawood, a Borah, aged twenty-one years, who is now being searched for. On enquiry by the police a metal watch, of the value of Rs. 13, the property of one Kheekabhoy Tyabally, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, was found in the possession of Dawood Mahomed Ally. Dawood Mahomed Ally was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with theft. The case was remanded, pending the police enquiries.

SALE OF WORK.—In aid of the building fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, a sale of work was held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, yesterday afternoon, from four o'clock until seven. Mrs. Freeman, the president, and Mrs. Squire, the secretary of the Association, were assisted in the management of the proceedings by a number of ladies interested in the welfare of the Association, who spared no pains to dispose of the fancy articles displayed on the stalls. The attendance was satisfactory, and the efforts of the ladies met with a fair amount of success, particularly at the refreshment buffet. The sale is to be continued this afternoon, and should certainly be well patronised, seeing that the object in view is the very laudable one of providing a home for respectable young women, who have no relatives in Bombay with whom they can find shelter. The building fund now amounts to Rs. 13,000, and the committee are hoping that Government will before long grant a site for this most desirable object.

NOTES FROM DAMAUN.—Though the rule requiring a pass from Government to leave Damaun was applicable to a limited number of persons, writes a Damaun correspondent, it still caused considerable inconvenience. Persons living in the several villages surrounding Damaun, where there are no qualified medical practitioners, have been in the habit of obtaining qualified medical aid, at any hour of the day or night, from Damaun, where Drs. Narayen R. Satpute and Muniz, both L.Ms. of the Bombay University, and Dr. C. J. da Cunha, L.R.C.P. (London), permanently reside, and have extensive practice, but medical gentlemen not being exempted from the rule, a difficulty arose as to how they could promptly leave Damaun to see their patients. Again, a similar difficulty existed in procuring attendance of priests residing here, but required by dying persons outside Damaun. So also persons who often paid a few hours' business visit to Damaun would not be able to economise time, but would be inconveniently detained for the purpose of obtaining the requisite passes. In view of these difficulties it was intended to make a representation to the authorities here, but the wise Governor and Secretary, who have ever been watchful of the interest and welfare of the people, being aware of the inconvenience, and probably anticipating such a representation, had communication with the Supreme Government, and, in pursuance of a telegram received from Goa, issued notice of a fresh "edital," and proclaimed it by beating of the drum, whereby the obnoxious pass has been entirely done away with. The Government of this place were entirely blameless for the inconvenience caused by the introduction of the above rule, as they had *volens nolens* to carry out the orders of the Supreme Government, but be it said to their deserving credit, that they lost no time in getting the rule cancelled.

A SUIT AGAINST THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge.)

MRS. ADA FLORENCE GARDENER VS. ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

MR. L. DE SOUZA appeared for plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. Plaintiff, lately a dressmaker in the service of the defendants, claimed to recover Rs. 100, salary due for the month of October last, and Rs. 100 in lieu of notice for last month. The plaintiff was employed as a dressmaker in the Stores for a period of two years, on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. On the 13th of October last she remained absent from her work in consequence of the serious illness of a friend, Mrs. Fleming, of "Prospect Chambers" fame in the vicinity of St. Mary's Eleven of 1895 would undoubtedly have whom she had been residing at Chowpatty. On the morning of the 24th October the plaintiff returned to her work, when Mr. Penny, the manager of the drapery department, informed her that her place had been filled up the evening previous by Mrs. Munroe. The plaintiff afterwards saw Major Hildebrand, and then asked Mr. Penny: "Why did you do this, when you knew that I was going to return to my work this morning?" Penny replied: "Because your letter was not official." The plaintiff then reminded Mr. Penny that he had told Miss O'Callaghan to call her back about a dress for Mrs. Bullock. Mr. Penny then made some remarks about her coming a day earlier, when the plaintiff observed that she did not think that she had been treated well by Mr. Penny, who might at least have written to say that her place was filled up and thus saved plaintiff the trouble of her going there. When plaintiff saw Major Hildebrand, the managing director, about this, he said he could do nothing.

Mr. Smetham, for the defendant said the Society had already offered to pay the plaintiff her salary up to the time her services were dispensed with. According to the rules of the defendant's Society, to which all the employes were bound in writing, the plaintiff was liable to instant dismissal for infringement of any of the rules. As for any correspondence that had passed between the plaintiff and Miss O'Callaghan, a junior hand employed by the defendants, the latter was not authorized to write, and what she wrote was not binding on the parties. Her letter ought therefore to be eliminated from the correspondence.

Mr. De Souza replied that the correspondence that had passed between the parties would speak for itself, and he would leave the court to draw its own inference as to whether the defendants had acted in keeping with the terms of their letters.

His Honour, the 2nd Judge, after recording evidence, gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 74-3-1 and costs in proportion, and certified Rs. 5 as the professional costs of plaintiff's pleader.

THE ALLEGED CHEATING BY BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Jethabhoy Cullianji and Bhugwandass Jethabhai, father and son, Bhattia merchants, stood charged with criminal breach of trust, cheating, etc., in respect of Government promissory notes, shares, and other valuable vouchers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 80,000, belonging to Deokabai, a Bhattia widow, living at Holi Chukla.

Mr. Louis P. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Herald and Mahadeoji, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. S. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

His Worship said that the whole case for the complainant depended on the truth or otherwise of her evidence as to the circumstances under which she transferred her Government promissory notes and shares to the accused. She was the sole witness on her behalf who gave evidence of those circumstances, and thus her case depended solely upon the credence which his Worship could attach to her deposition. In the absence of any other evidence he should have felt it incumbent on him to send the case for trial before a jury who would be able to attach such value upon her evidence as seemed fit to them and base their verdict upon it. After the case for the prosecution was over, however, Mr. Brown volunteered to call the witnesses for the defence before the court framed a charge against the accused and claimed to do so as a right, and accordingly his Worship heard a considerable amount of evidence which would not have been before his court unless Mr. Brown had taken that step. The evidence so led was that of Mr. Gulabchund, Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Bahadurji, Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, and Mr. Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson. These witnesses placed a very different complexion on the case, and their evidence was entirely inconsistent with the complainant's case, and entirely consistent with the case for the accused, viz., that the property transferred by complainant to accused was so transferred knowingly and willingly by her, with the express intention of providing them with funds. His Worship had no reason to believe that Mr. Gulabchund and Mr. Merwanji were abettors. He held that there was no evidence to sustain the allegations of complainant, and therefore he discharged the accused.

VICTOR HUGO'S statue for the Place Victor Hugo will not (a Paris correspondent learns) be ready before 1900. The pedestal will be a rock roughly hewn out in the form of the Isle of Guernsey, the poet will stand on the highest point facing south-west, and resembling vaguely the headland of Jerbourg. The letters that he wrote in exile to his intimate friends are also to appear in 1900, along with a number of unpublished papers written in Guernsey. They will form two volumes and be called "The Ocean and the Depths."

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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual closing entertainment and presentation of prizes of St. Mary's College was held, last evening, in the compound of the Institution, where good arrangements were made for the accommodation of the very large number of ladies and gentlemen who attended. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presided, and gave away the prizes. Before the proceedings commenced, the College band discoursed music (Selection *Ernani* by Verdi), which greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the evening. Rev. Father Noti, S.J., Rector of the College, read the report as under:—

"It is always a pleasure to look back on a year's work done, the more so if the work is also appreciated by others particularly the parents whose children are confided to us for the purpose of training and education. It is a matter of regret that we cannot satisfy all demands for admission to the schools for want of sufficient space in the school-rooms and elsewhere. For this consideration we had to reduce the number of boarders from 231 to 221, whilst in the day-school the number on the rolls was also diminished. We close the scholastic year with 222 boys in the European School, and 223 in the English teaching division which makes a total of 515 in the two schools. On an average there were 500 Christian and 33 non-Christian on the rolls. The health of the school continued to be satisfactory. Some cases of infectious children's diseases happened in the early part of the scholastic year, but on the whole we had only two cases of serious illness among 225 boarders. It is to be regretted that finds would not allow of any great improvement being made this year for the boys' material comfort; still something was done in this direction. The old-fashioned kerosene lamps have disappeared from the senior boys' study-hall and have made room for the improved Welsbach's Incandescent gas lights. The outlay incurred for the same (Rs. 323) is amply repaid by the safety, cleanliness, and agreeable brilliancy, which make them superior to the other lamps. We are happy to state that the boys' application to study has been satisfactory, and their parents will be pleased to learn that it has been rewarded with very creditable results both in the Government Inspection and the Matriculation Examination. It is true, the candidates from the day-school were not successful in the latter examination, but the boarders were quite as successful as usual. Eight out of ten boarders passed creditably, one of them however having gone up privately. The results of this year's inspection by the Educational Inspector are not yet known, but we have every reason to hope that they have been good. Twelve months ago the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham reported on the schools as follows: "The staff of instructors is highly competent and assiduous, and the boys are not only soundly instructed, but at the same time disciplined and educated. The paper work which I carried away to examine was all of good average, merit, whilst much of it was of truly excellent quality. My oral questioning of several of the classes left upon my mind the impression that the boys had undergone a rather unusual mental discipline." . . . "On the whole I record my opinion that the institution is in a most satisfactory condition and an unspeakable blessing to the class of boys who are fortune enough to be educated in it." . . . The school authorities feel confident that the parents need no assurance on our part that the far more important elements of our pupils' education, namely, their religious and moral training have received no less attention at our hands than the intellectual moulding of their minds. A glance at the achievements realized by St. Mary's boys in athletics and other manly sport shows that the culture of the physical powers receives that attention it rightly deserves and should hold in any system of true education. The Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association which was established three years ago under the patronage of Lord Harris intends to provide a stimulus to the pupils to exert themselves in physical exercise and furnish the public with independence testimony as to the efficiency of the schools, in this direction. The St. Mary's boys have stood this test with great credit. They have won the B. H. School Challenge Shield ever since it was offered for competition and they have been even more victorious this year than at the previous meeting. One of our representatives at the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting secured first place in the juniors' event reserved for school boys. In the Bombay High Schools' Cricket Association, too, the Maryites were almost as successful; they came off second best among the Bombay schools; and had it not been for the superior bowling of the Parsee Cricket Club's "Prospect Chambers" fame the wearers of St. Mary's Eleven of 1895 would undoubtedly have gained the Cricket Championship. A word of praise is also due to our Cadet (L) Company which has in no way lost anything of the excellent trim shown in previous years. Our Cadets formed the best shooting Company among the Cadets of the Corps during the season, and were also presented a special prize by the Commandant "for the admirable manner in which they had attended the parades." Volunteering offers our boys exercises of their predilection and is much patronized by the school authorities, who recognise it as a means of inspiring young men with the sense of manliness and self-respect and fostering in them the highest of civic virtues—patriotism. Thus the heads of the school try to verify the Hon'ble Mr Kirkham's report of St. Mary's, which he concluded by saying that "the public receives from its walls intelligent, robust, and high principled young citizens."

In speaking of our L Company we cannot refrain from mentioning here, with grateful memory, the name of Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C, the school no less than the L Company lost in him a sincere friend and patron, and it was to our great regret that he severed his connection with the Bench, and the B. V. R. Corps which he had so long and ably commanded. In conclusion we thank the parents of our boys for their continued confidence placed in us, and our friends for their sympathy for us in the work of education. Our special thanks are also due to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Jardine, I. C. S., the learned Vice-Chancellor, for his great kindness in accepting the invitation to preside at this meeting. The boarders will re-enter on the 7th January, and the schools will re-open on the 8th January, on which day all have to attend the Divine Service at 8 a.m."

The prizes having been distributed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine said that he would not detain them by making lengthy remarks from witnessing the operatic piece of Bruce and Douglas which formed an attractive feature in the programme of the evening. The Institution began on a very small scale like the sapling of a noble oak which afterwards was enabled to spread its ample shade over a considerable area. The institution was originated by Dr. Hartmann in 1853, who started an orphanage at Parel with only three orphans, that small beginning eventually led to the establishment of the present institution in 1867 before which year the Rev. Father Wyllie in 1854 had been doing good work. The learned Judge concluded by expressing his pleasure at the good education imparted in the school.

On the motion of Rev. Father Noti, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. The assembly were next entertained to the operatic piece of Bruce and Douglas.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

For Dismissal.

490-95—Nanu and H—Bai Anundbai widow and another vs Dewji Sourpall—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

654-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and Mulji and Co.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vituldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas —In person.

502-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

485-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st Claimant—Dikshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 4th Claimants—other Claimants—In person—Not to be called on 4 days from 11th November 1895.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Jaitha Cotton Press Co, Ld—Mooljee and R, and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M

Postponed Long Causes

198-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—G Trabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukhlal D and J and Khunderow S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

121-91—Bicknell M and M—Eiulji Shapurji vs Shirinbai widow and others—Bhalshunker and K, and Ardeshir H and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Far and others vs Anno Gonsalves and another—In person.

358-94—Bland and N—Bhikabhai Rattonchund vs Pragjee Vullubji—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4

THE greatly reduced quotations for Consols in London wired by Reuter on Monday, and which seemed attributable to increased political anxiety, judging from the telegraphic advices through the press received at the same time, would appear to have been intended for the *ex-div.* price of those Funds, as 106 5-8 is again quoted through the same medium last evening, at 106 5-8 *ex div.* Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher yesterday, at 118 *ex div.* French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·20. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further reduced 1-8 per cent. yesterday, say, to 7-8 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at one per cent.; 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower in London yesterday, at £59¾. The price of Bar Silver further declined 1-16d., to 30 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Braeiers' Copper on London advanced 10s. to £52-10 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Coast was 3d. lower, at 10s. 9d. per ton.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. Soft White Wheat was quoted yesterday on the spot in Liverpool at 4s. 11½d. per cental, ex-quay the tone of the market being firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The spot price of Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4 5-8d per lb., as were also Arrivals in the nearer positions; but for the more distant deliveries they were 1-32d. higher. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals of all grades, advanced 1-16d. per lb The Imports were 42,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 8½d. per lb.; and Futures for March were 9 points lower, at 8·25 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales; and we give below our usual comparative figures for the arrivals at the Ports for the three years in the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	45,000	61,000	52,000
Three days' Receipts.....	121,000	183,000	166,000
Since 1st September 2,548,000		3,861,000	3,118,000

A moderate business has been reported here to-day; but mainly for local consumers, who have taken 1,200 bales in all, consisting of 200 each of ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 216¼; Julgaum, at Rs. 206/8; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 198; 100 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 211; and Bengal, at Rs. 177; and 300 old Bhownuggur, at Rs. 187; and 100 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 198; while Exporters have bought only 200 new ready Damergaum, at Rs. 219; and 200 Compta, at Rs. 210 per candy. The market has been steady in tone with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady in tone with only a moderate business passing. Prices of the former are all unchanged; but in the latter, *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced half-an-anna per cent; while *Gingelly* has receded 8 annas per candy, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs.	7-5-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. „	7-3-0 to Rs.	7-4-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore „	6-11-0		„
Do. Red ..... „	6-4-0 to „	6-5-0	„
Gingelly, White..... „	40-0-0 to „	41-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..... „	38-8-0 to „	39-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,463	bales.
Wheat	11,234	cwts.
Linseed	1,735	„
Rapeseed.....	1,366	„
Gingellyseed	16,452	„
Poppyseed	1,516	„
Castorseed	14,126	„
Rice.....	3,514	„

FREIGHTS.—Rates are unchanged, but no fresh business of any importance has transpired to-day to test them. Of forward tonnage there is more offered than there are takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little was placed early including, the rate then rising 1-32d. to 1s. 1¾d., at which business was also reported. For Telegraphic, at our quotations, we have heard of no enquiry; but at 1s. 1 25-32d. a moderate amount was taken for ready and forward transfer, the market closing steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 25-32d. to ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 1 25-32d. to ¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1¾d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 7-8d	„
Francs do.	...1'40¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further declined to-day, and rates, which opened at 105 5-16 for Money, and 105 for Account, fell to 105 and 104 5-8 in the two positions, respectively; closing steady at a further decline of 1-16 per cent. for Cash and the next settlement.

SHARES continue to lack animation, and the few changes to be reported this evening are all in buyers' favour, showing a decline of Rs. 40 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 30 in Lukhmidas, and Re. 1¼ in Mazagon Mill Shares.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd November 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434		672
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	18,11,675	26,65,294	61,680	45,38,749
Total for 21 weeks...	19,17,675	28,65,294	65,680	48,48,749
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,893	2,00,723	3,745	3,03,361
Per mile of Ry do.	215	435	8	658
Total to corresponding date do.	18,27,452	25,64,294	95,804	0 4,87,52

Increase for the week..... Rs. 6,639
Ditto to date ..... „ 3,61,229

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	200	....	900
Or per mile of Railway	40	12	.....	52
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	3,401	2,810	67	11,278
Total for 21 weeks...	9,101	3,010	67	12,178
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	479	247	2	728
Per mile of Ry do.	28	14	.....	42
Total to corresponding date do.	7,742	4,482	51	12,275

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 172
Decrease to date ..... „ 97

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th November, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	1,91,476	6,38,915	4,779	8,35,170
	...	...	...	7,05,681
Increase.....				Rs. 1,29,489

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The First Part of this new story will appear in our issue of

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BACON—December 1, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Charles T Bacon, of a daughter.

GASKIN—November 26, at Raipur, the wife of L E P Gaskin, I C S, of a son.

MORREN—November 30, at 2, Ritherdon Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of W B Morren, of a daughter.

MOULTON-BARRETT—November 29, at Mian Mir, the wife of Captain Moulton-Barrett, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—WILLIAMS—November 28, at Christ Church, Trevandrum, Travancore, by the Rev C F Breay, Chaplain-Charles Schofield, eldest son of the late Charles Boyle, Esq, of the Inner Temple, to Grace Geraldine, daughter of Dr D M Williams, of Liverpool.

COUSENS—PAGE—November 30, at the Cathedral Church of St Paul, Calcutta, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev C J Palmer, M.A., Walter Leach Cousens, Bengal Pilot Service, fourth son of the Rev R R Cousens, B A, Rector of Newcastle, Staffordshire, (late Lieutenant, I N.) to Katharine Postlethwaite, youngest daughter of the late J T Page, R N.

FAUNTHORPE—RYVES—November 27, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev F E Clarke, assisted by the Rev A Latham, John Champion Faunthorpe, C S, eldest son of the Rev P Faunthorpe of Bromley, Kent, to Amy Frances, only daughter of Captain T J Ryves, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N-W P and Oudh.

RICHARDS—SIMONDS—November 28, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C S Palmer, Charles de Clare Richards, of the Sylhet-Tipperah Tea Company, Limited, Sylhet, son of the late General W H Richards, to Ellen Maud, eldest daughter of John Simonds, Esq, of Newlands, Arborfield, Reading.

SMITH—THORP—November 27, at Sudder Street Wesleyan Church, Calcutta, by the Rev John Brown, assisted by the Rev W H Hart, F W Ambery Smith, Wesleyan Minister, to Margaret Thorp, daughter of Joseph Thorp, Lymm, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

ELPHINSTONE—November 29, at his residence, Fern Villa, Dinapore, Frederick Horatio Elphinstone, late of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, aged 82 years.

TWIGG—November 28, at Madura, Charles John Henry, son of John Twigg, I C S, aged 7½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

LORD SALISBURY'S political sagacity was never more happily manifested than in the well-considered passage in his speech at the Guildhall relating to the new developments now in progress in the Far East. Nothing could have been more dignified, more circumspect, and reassuring than the expression of a hope that whatever may have taken place in that region will not be viewed with unnecessary disturbance or alarm. The most experienced of Foreign Secretaries owns that he was surprised by the extraordinary sensation created by what his Lordship somewhat rudely termed the "false news" telegraphed recently from Hong Kong to a leading London newspaper. He did not look on that news as in itself of any particular importance—which is just the view we took of it—but he regarded the opinion formed of it by the general public as a very singular phenomenon. The author of the famous recommendation to substitute large for small maps in judging of the progress of Russia in Central Asia, saw in the attention given to the Hong Kong telegram a disposition to foreshorten time and distance. As Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury is satisfied that whatever happens in the Far East, Great Britain is able to meet on more than equal terms any competition either in war or in commerce. That was Lord Beaconsfield's opinion when he said: "In Asia there is room for us all—" an aphorism which it is as well to remember when alarmists cry out that the enemy is at our gates. Our friend the enemy, if such there be, has his own difficulties to meet, without adding to their number by going thousands of miles out of his way to fight us on our own ground. The distances in Asia are even more magnificent than in America. The transcontinental railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea-board alike in the United States and in Canada traverse three thousand miles; the Great Siberian railway from Moscow to Vladivostock—or Port Arthur, if we are to take the *Times* as our guide—will cover five thousand miles. That trunk line is not yet completed; the local railways which are required to give Russia some approach to the facilities of transport possessed by Great Britain and the other nations of Europe, have yet to be made. It has been just decided to spend 10,000,000 roubles for the next forty years with a view to bring the Empire of the Czar into line with the rest of the civilized world in this important matter of internal communications, without which any real industrial development is impossible. When the Siberian railway is completed and the local railways are further advanced, Russian manufacturers and traders will still be heavily handicapped in the Chinese markets in competition with British and, above all, with Indian manufacturers and merchants, who will have, as they have now, the immense advantage of direct communication by sea, which is far cheaper, and for bulky goods immeasurably superior to long railway transit. With regard to military and naval competition, if the necessity for it should arise, the Power which has India and its vast resources in men and material to draw upon, has no reason for anxiety as to the result of a trial of strength with a rival whose sea-base is 12,000 miles distant, and who has nothing to oppose to the immediately available resources of the British Empire in the East, but what can be found ready to hand in Siberia and Kamschatka.

Nevertheless the situation in the Far East is one that requires, and indeed exacts, a good deal of vigilance on the part of Great Britain. Little more than a fortnight ago it was announced that a large Russian ironclad was about to pass the new ship canal on its way to the North Pacific, and that she was to be followed by eight other vessels of the Baltic fleet to reinforce the strong Russian Squadron on the Korean Coast and in the harbour of Port Arthur. This fact gives additional significance to the statement made last week by the semi-official *Novoe Vreyma* that Japan has unconditionally recognised the right of Russia to keep Korea and Manchuria within the sphere of her influence. A few days after the announcement of the intended reinforcement of the Russian Pacific Squadron, it was decided in London to increase the strength of the British Squadron in those waters. Vessels of the older type on the Chinese station will be replaced by others of larger size and better armament. Steps were taken to add considerably to the effective force of the fleets in the channel and in the Mediterranean. The Government organs have deemed it expedient to prepare Parliament and the public for an increase of the naval estimates in the approaching session on a quite unprecedented scale. These measures are largely due to the gravity of the situation in the Near East. The steady increase of the French fleet in the Mediterranean for some months past has attracted attention, though little or no reference has been made to the subject in the London press, usually so alert to notice any indication of the kind. However, a studied moderation and courtesy towards France has been no less evident for some time past than the changed attitude towards Russia. The combined action of three great Powers in the Far East, the undisguised desire of Germany to be agreeable and friendly to her Northern neighbour, and civil to France in all matters outside Europe, are phenomena which have to be studied with some care before their real drift and import can be accurately diagnosed. The cooperation of Germany with the Dual Alliance in foreign adventure has attracted notice. Considerable alarm has been created in Italy, where it is felt that the Triple Alliance is no longer what it was, and that she may one day be abandoned by her most powerful ally to the resentment of France.

In such a state of things the necessity for further large additions to the strength of the British Navy is sufficiently evident. Mr. Macartney, the Naval Parliamentary Secretary, informed the new Lord Mayor and his guests that the naval programme which has been increased year by year by successive Governments engaged the ardent attention of the Admiralty with a view to its further development. In ten years the personnel of the Navy has been increased from 61,000 to 88,000 men, while seventy new ships have been constructed. The old formula that the British Navy must be equal to those of any two Foreign Powers is now regarded as absolete. In view of certain not impossible contingencies, says the *Times*, it is felt to be necessary to meet a combination in which more than two Powers would take the sea against us. With the resources that enable our dockyards to build an ironclad in one year, which the other Powers could scarcely build in two, it is within our own competence to maintain our maritime supremacy against all the world. The cost after all will be less than that to which the continental nations submit, willingly or unwillingly, to maintain vast military forces which claim the personal service of every man capable of bearing arms. Lord Salisbury was fully justified in boldly asserting that we need fear no competitor, whether in war or in commerce, who may invite us to a trial of strength in the Far East or elsewhere. It is the most reassuring feature of the Prime Minister's great speech that it gives hope of friendly relations with our competitors in the Far East. Such an understanding will deprive the increased armaments that prudence dictates of any element of provocation which might in itself be a danger to peace. The prospect of ultimate disarmament held out by the speaker can only be realised by a substitution of a spirit of goodwill and mutual respect for the policy of distrust which since 1871 has converted Europe into an armed camp.

IN Pondicherry with a population not more than one-fifth of that of the town and island of Bombay, the forms of regal state are kept up with even greater punctilliousness than in Portuguese India. The little settlement has even a Conseil-General de Franco Inde, a session of which was opened with a pomp and ceremony out of all keeping with the insignificance of the remaining Indian possessions of the Power which in the days of Dupleix so vigorously competed with England for the supremacy in Hindustan. A grave defect of French rule abroad is that the colonial laws are modelled too closely on the home pattern. This lack of adaptability to circumstances receives illustration in the fact that to this day the accounts for French India are kept in francs instead of rupees. After long agitation a change is now to be made, and the accounts are to be kept, as they should have keen kept from the first, in the currency of the country. This will save the great amount of labour now spent in converting rupee money into francs, and will effect savings in other ways in the net revenue. The speech of the Governor at the opening of the Conseil-General discloses a somewhat extraordinary state of things in regard to the frequency with which experts are called in from the mother-country. A special engineer from France has just been carrying on a land survey, and has recommended among other things the reorganization of the present system. This in its turn will have to be conducted by another specialist sent out by the Home Government for the purpose, and the Conseil-General has been asked for a credit of eight thousand francs to bring one out. Seeing that the settlement only comprises 93 large villages and 141 hamlets it might have been supposed that the existing Revenue Department would be able to effect the reorganisation without the aid of a special officer. Another proposal of the Governor is to ask for the services of an Inspecteur des Travux Publics from France to supervise the construction of the Kerrikal-Peralam Railway. This is the more remarkable since there are no great engineering difficulties to be encountered; the line is to pass over a flat country without bridges of any kind, and is to be only fifteen miles in length. The speech expresses regret that a project so urgently needed as the Pondicherry-Cuddalore Railway has to be postponed for lack of funds, and Monsieur Clement Thomas adds that he believes the Home Government will provide the necessary money, if the fiscal policy of the country is properly represented and explained. But the Republic is just now too anxiously considering the question of ways and means for developing Madagascar, its latest acquisition, to pay much attention to requests for funds for railway construction from the little colony dignified by the appelation of French India. A far better method of "finding the needful" than to go cap in hand to M. Bourgeois' Cabinet will be to effect economies by discontinuing the importation of special officers from France for the carrying out of work which existing agencies can perform without any risk of being overworked. The Conseil-General before voting money for two more Parisian specialists may well enquire whether the remarks of M. J. Chailley-Birt in regard to the French Colonies generally are applicable to Pondicherry—"Consult the annual reports for the colonies. You will find there double and treble the number of officials that ought to be tolerated by even the most scribbling of administrations. Enormous sums are devoted to the maintenance of an oppressive staff, whilst a miserable allowance is made for the only real objects of interest and usefulness."

NOW that we are hoping for marked improvements in exchange in the not distant future, it is interesting to note the evidence forthcoming against the opinion that in the United States the public has, or has ever had, any disposition to reject legal-tender silver money. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* writes under date October 25: "The Treasury Department has been pursuing so successfully the issue of standard silver dollars for the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman law that the sum of 14,486,000 dols. in Sherman notes has been redeemed. This reduces the volume outstanding to 141,444,280 dols., and diminishes the outstanding obligations of the Government directly redeemable in gold to 388,125,296 dols. These redemptions of Sherman notes in silver dollars have been very rapid of late, and have amounted to about 2,000,000 dols. within the past three weeks. Secretary Carlisle adopted the theory that these notes should be retired when redeemed in silver as early as the summer of 1893, but the redemptions for the first year were only slightly in excess of 4,000,000 dols. The second year resulted in the redemption of about 7,000,000 dols., and the third year promises to show at least as high a record." Some effort, it appears, was made at first to distinguish between silver dollars issued under the Sherman law and those issued under the Bland law, with a view to refusing the issue of certificates against the former; but it was soon found impracticable to make the distinction, and certificates are now issued to all depositors of silver dollars without any attempt to ascertain under which law the silver was coined or paid out of the Treasury. A special effort, it is added, has been made this summer to reduce the outstanding volume of Sherman notes by redemption in silver. Every Sherman note included in a batch of money offered in exchange for silver dollars has been carefully set off against the silver issued, and has been cancelled. Large Sherman notes have been broken up as much as possible into notes of small denominations and put into circulation. There has been more effort made this "fall" than usual to issue Sherman notes at points where it was believed they would be accepted, and also at points where the demand for silver dollars was likely to be considerable. Sherman notes have been preferred even to silver certificates in making disbursements, in the belief that they would come back for redemption, and persons desiring standard silver dollars have been informed that they should present Sherman notes and silver certificates in preference to legal-tender notes, which under the law of 1878 are required to be reissued.

GERMANY is to hold an industrial exhibition on a large scale in Berlin, from May to October next year, to celebrate the twenty-fifth

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND BRITISH EXPORTS.

DESPATCH TO COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain, after consulting with the Agents-General for the Colonies and the British Chambers of Commerce, has sent a Despatch to all Colonial Governors requesting them to furnish him with a minute return of the foreign imports which have displaced, or are displacing, British goods, with the causes thereof; also a return of Colonial products suitable for exporting to Great Britain, together with details which would be useful to British importers.

THE LOCK-OUT ON THE CLYDE.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Croydon, last night, said he expected there would be a speedy end to the Clyde dispute, and it was proposed to introduce a Bill for a quicker and more effectual settlement of such disputes. He also stated that it was hoped the Government would turn their attention to an Amendment of the Company Law Act.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 4.

The deadlock in connection with the extra guardships required by the Ambassadors of the Powers continues here.

THE ARMENIAN COMMITTEE.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 4.

Emissaries of the Armenian Committee have appeared in South Russia, and are seeing to excite Armenians to join the movement against the Turks.

The Russian Government are repressing the propaganda.

THE CRISPI CABINET.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

ROME, DEC. 3.

After several days' debate confidence in Signor Crispi's Cabinet was voted by a majority of 136.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The hired transport Dilwara, from Bombay, arrived in the Solent this morning.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

The Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill will meet almost immediately, in order that they may be in a position to present the preliminary report at the first meeting of the Council in January next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 3rd instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong, for Singapore, on the 4th instant, while the steam Arroyo left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Reuter	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59⅞
Bar Silver	30 9-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	2	32 p.m.	...	30
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	2
" Karachi	..	29	..	4
" Madras	...	22	..	1

SOME interesting particulars of Chinese life and religious work among the Chinese are given in a memoir of the lately murdered missionaries by Mary E. Watson, sister of Mrs. Stewart, which has just been published. It was an 1876 that Mr. and Mrs. Stewart first went to China. Mrs. Stewart conducted a school for the training of women, and an incident happened one day which shows to what extent infanticide, so far as female children are concerned, still prevails in the Middle Kingdom. One day, addressing her class, she said, "You know now that the things said about us are not true. I am sure that some of the things said about you are not true. For instance, about killing the girl babies. I do not suppose any of you have done so." A smile passed from one to the other, and, much doubtless to Mrs. Stewart's surprise, no fewer than eighteen out of the twenty women present confessed to having been guilty of the crime! Although in some parts of China, as was seen during the late war, the weather during the winter is very cold, the Chinese think English fires very uncivilised—so destructive to furniture, and so apt to smoke. "Their way of getting warm is to add jacket over jacket and skirt over skirt, and when sitting quiet to embrace a little charcoal burner hidden by the wide sleeves of the tunic." Sometimes this unseen warm friend was forgotten during Mrs. Stewart's class hours, and there was a cry that somebody was on fire. All hands would then hasten to the rescue, and the fire would be put out amid much amusement. After the Japanese had taken Tamsui, Formosa, it may be remembered that they hovered for some time about Foochow. We find Mr. Stewart in a letter written at this time hoping they would not land, but he adds that the Japanese had many well-wishers among the Chinese. "Here eight out of ten of the lower and middle classes would rejoice at a Japanese victory." The feelings of these Chinese later must have been abundantly satisfied.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

SATURDAY was Lord Mayor's Day, and a very fine day his Lordship had for his show. In the evening I took up Boswell, and chanced upon the following bit of dialogue. Johnson was lamenting the relaxation of order and power in the country. He hoped that the people would grow tired of it, and would insist on better government. "So," he said, "the City of London will appoint its Mayors again by seniority." "But," said Boswell, "is not that taking a mere chance for having a good or a bad Mayor?" "Yes, Sir," said Johnson, "but the evil of competition is greater than that of the worst Mayor that can come; besides, there is no more reason to suppose that the choice of a rabble will be right than that chance will be right." I have not my London books at hand, but I want to know how the Lord Mayor was elected in the year 1778, and how his election differed from the present method. As for election by a rabble, it would always be a mere toss up, of course, because the rabble are totally unfitted to exercise any choice. But the answer in favour of popular election surely destroys this objection. For, first of all, the rabble becomes every year better educated, better taught, and better fitted for the exercise of such a choice; and, to the huge credit of our government, candidates are almost always serious and responsible men, generally those who have already played their part before the eyes of men. An ignorant rabble choosing between two unknown irresponsible candidates would truly enact a living comedy of Heads and Tails; but then such a thing has never hitherto been witnessed.

Again, it does not want book learning to understand that such men as Gladstone, Goschen, Balfour, Chamberlain are fit and proper persons for Parliament. And without any books it can be understood that a man who belongs to a borough; has worked in it and for it; has grown rich by his work; has employed a great many hands, and increased work, wages, and prosperity; and possesses a blameless record of honesty and honour; is a fit person to represent that borough. So Johnson's theory of chance falls to the ground. But, in Johnson's own time, the rabble, though they had no vote, turned the scale in many an election, by the power of the simple bludgeon. They formed into opposite camps and fought; they surrounded the hustings and cracked the crowns of electors on the other side; they intimidated; they bullied; they belaboured; insomuch that every elector went in fear and voted only under escort. The rabble were very powerful indeed in controlling the result of a General Election.

A good many people have recently honoured me by communications of various kinds. I should like to invite them very seriously not to charge me with saying things which I have neither said nor intended. One person, for instance, takes me to task because my ideal wife does not worry her husband every evening with household jars. Of course, my ideal wife would hasten to take counsel with her husband over all serious matters, but as to the little petty daily frictions, she would spare the breadwinner as much as she possibly could. Also this correspondent accuses me of wanting to keep the wife at home all day and all the evening, too. Not at all; I say only that for the husband the evening should be a time of rest. Many men like to take that rest in society; at the theatre; at concerts or lectures; many others like to sit at home. My ideal wife, therefore, remains unchanged. Then another person attacks me for thinking meanly, as she says, of George Eliot's genius. Not at all. I said—and I say it again—that to every novelist there comes, in time, a selection by the reading public. The world will not allow all his works to continue in demand. They belong to the Complete Editions; they are not all equally popular. This process has already begun, and, indeed, gone very far, with George Eliot. I know it from the experience of librarians, as well as from my own observation. What remains, *popularly*, of George Eliot are "Scenes from Clerical Life," "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Silas Marner." The rest of her works may be cherished by admirers here and there, but for the bulk of the reading public most of them no longer practically exist.

Who was Miss Moore, one of the Muses? I asked this question on Oct. 26. Two replies have reached me. One from "J. M.," who, not without a touch of scorn for my ignorance, says that "Miss Moore" was Hannah More, whose name was pronounced Moore. I am not so certain, however, that Hannah More's name was pronounced in this manner. Moreover, in 1778 Hannah had only written two plays and nothing else, having just given up her school and come to London. It is difficult to believe that her fame had already grown so great. There was, however, another Miss Moore in the field. This was Frances Moore, who was born in 1724 and died in 1789. She conducted a periodical called "The Old Maid;" she wrote three or four novels; an opera; a tragedy; and translated several works from the French. She was a friend of Mrs. Barbauld; of Garrick; of Johnson; and of Miss Seward, among other writers. The well-known song "Now the rosy morn appearing" was the opening air of her opera—"Rosina." She married, somewhat late in life, the Rev. S. Brooke, who held several preferments in Norfolk. Of the two candidates for the honour of appearing among the Nine Muses, I prefer the latter; but, before deciding, I should like to consult the "Ladies' Pocket Book" of the year 1778.

I have just been to see the show at the New Gallery—the Portraits. I wish they would always put the portraits together in a room by themselves. To me they are by far the finest part of a picture gallery. I wander about not greatly caring about the *technique*—to tell the truth I have mighty little knowledge of the *technique*—and therefore, I am the more free to study the faces. Oh! the stories they tell; the characters they reveal; the possibilities; the future they predict! Here is one piece of pure loveliness who is, I am quite certain, only going to develop into an entirely humdrum, commonplace, middle-aged matron—her sons will be rather stupid; here is another in whose face there lies tragedy—of what kind? she does not tell us: here is one whose soul is, and always will remain, pure and saintly: here is another—a man—whose past is stormy, and perhaps crapulous: here is a face—you must look for it yourself—which is wholy vile and villainous—already vile and villainous, though still a young man: here is a face which plainly justifies Matthew Arnold when he called a certain class of men "Barbarians:" here is a doll-faced girl who was just made as a shape for dress: here is the noble woman, who rises superior to fashion, and cannot be spoiled wherever the mode chooses to plant a hump; here is the common type of woman, who is set off and improved by dress; here is also the woman who is so foolish as to be painted in the hat of the period. Now, the present hat pretends to be decked with the spoils of an old-fashioned hearse. How will this portrait look in ten years' time, think you? It seems to some that, in the portrait of a woman, a painter would do well to discard as much as possible the extremes of fashion, and to give us the woman dressed in such womanly guise as belongs more or less to all fashions. I was very pleased, indeed, to see once more the splendid portrait of Professor Huxley, at which Mr. John Collier is at his best. There never was a face, I do believe, wiser, more kindly, more beautiful for the wisdom and the kindliness of it, than this of Huxley. Oh! And I had almost forgotten to mention it; but there is a picture the like of which was never seen before in any gallery. It is the Portrait of a Lady by herself. Do not, on any account, miss this picture. It is, I believe, painted in the style of the future. The lady carries two candles, which she has just blown out; you can see the red lump of fire on the tip of each wick; she should be in the dark, but there falls a light from somewhere; and it shows her face, the nose tiptilted with the fragrance of the expiring candle. Do look at that face; admire the white of its cheek, and the pink of its lips; and the shape of it; and the exquisiteness of it; and the delicacy of it. We are born too soon; a hundred years too soon; our grandchildren will have a gallery full of nothing but such pictures as this. Happy, happy grand children!

At this time of day one would not, surely, be so rash as to attempt the clipping of the wings of the Advanced Young Woman. She must fly; she must soar; she must leave far, far behind her the rude simplicity of her mother and her grandmother; she must illustrate the greatness of her intellect by her freedom from restraints. Let us not interfere. At the same time, with a recent case in mind, to those who are not already publicly and irrevocably committed to Greatness and Freedom, one would offer a simple word of expostulation. It will not, we hope, be taken amiss if we remind these young ladies, most submissively, first, that they are, after all, the daughters of their mothers; next, that the agony, shame, and misery unspeakable that they would inflict upon their mothers by the public exhibition of Greatness and Freedom are surely a poor return for the love and care which have been lavished upon them by these mothers; thirdly, that they have fathers, brothers, and cousins who would rather see them dead than disgraced and degraded in the sacred name of Freedom; next, that they are still very young, and it is just possible that they have not fully comprehended the meaning of the safeguards with which Humanity is everywhere bound and restrained; and, lastly, that the universal rule and practice in every civilised country may perhaps be taken to have some valid reason behind it.

I remember to have seen, somewhere, a quotation from the Talmud—I cannot read the Talmud myself because I have no Hebrew. This quotation, therefore, is offered with reserve; perhaps it isn't there; with this reservation I recommend it to the consideration of any young ladies who may be thinking of Freedom and Greatness. "God could not be everywhere; so He made mothers." Consider all that this implies. And could one present in words a more forcible expression of the debt which we all owe to mothers? A correspondent says, "We would not walk otherwise than in the shoes of our mothers. Yet we find them sometimes a little tight." Enlarge them, therefore, by all means, my dear young lady; so only that they remain the same shoes. It is the peculiar property of all walking shoes, rightly constructed, on the lines laid down by the mothers, that they are capable of enlargement to any extent.

THE NEW JUDGE AND THE BAR.

THE following is the text of the protest which has been sent by the Bombay Bar to the Secretary of State against the recent judicial appointment:—

To the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned representing the Bar of Bombay, desire on their behalf respectfully to protest against the course that has been adopted in filling up one of the recent vacancies on the Bench of the High Court of Bombay by removing Mr. Starling, the Acting Judge, and appointing in his place Mr. A. Strachey of the Allahabad Bar. In justification of this protest, we beg to submit the following considerations to your Lordship.

The litigation which comes before a Judge of the High Court of Bombay on its Original Side is of an extremely varied character. Besides presiding in his turns in the Court of Criminal Sessions, the same Judge has to hear and decide, not merely cases of Mahomedan and Hindoo Law, but also cases similar to those distributed among the Courts of Equity and Common Law, of Admiralty and of Probate and Divorce in England. As the community grows in wealth and numbers, these cases increase in complexity and importance. It is obvious that, without training and experience, it is impossible for a Judge to be capable of dealing satisfactorily with them. In England the rule is to appoint as Judges those who are familiar with the practice and law of the Courts over which they are to preside. Mr. Starling has practised in the High Court of Bombay for many years and has had large experience in every branch of its work. He is the author of law books which are in constant use all over India. His professional competence has been repeatedly recognised by the Government of Bombay, which has several times appointed him to act as Advocate-General, and on three occasions since 1891 has appointed him to act as Judge of the High Court. His service on the Bench has extended over a period of nearly two years. During that time he has displayed much judicial ability and a comprehensive knowledge of the law and has given full satisfaction both to the legal profession and to the public.

Under these circumstances it was reasonably and confidently expected that Mr. Starling would be confirmed in the office to which he was temporarily appointed in June last and which he has held since that time. The news of his supersession and the appointment of Mr. Strachey in his place has been received with much astonishment and regret. We submit that, even if Mr. Strachey were otherwise qualified it is wrong in principle to appoint to the Bombay Bench an unknown barrister belonging to another Bar if a member of the local Bar is qualified and willing to accept the office. To attain a seat on the Bench is, and ought to be, a legitimate object of ambition to every barrister practising in Bombay, and it is, we submit, an injustice to ignore the claims of competent local men in favour of a member of another Bar, which has its own High Court to which its members, if qualified, may be appointed.

But there are other and more special objections to the displacement of Mr. Starling by Mr. Strachey As we have shown, Mr. Starling has proved his competence and has won the confidence of the public and of the profession. Mr. Strachey, on the other hand, is a complete stranger to Bombay. He is necessarily altogether ignorant of the people of this Presidency and of the various communities into which they are divided, of their habits, and customs, and modes of thought, and of their relations to each other. This local knowledge is, we venture to say, a kind of knowledge which is essential to the efficiency of a Judge in India. Mr. Strachey's Indian training and experience have been exclusively at Allahabad, among a native population wholly different from that of Bombay. His education in this department will have to commence afresh, and it will necessarily be some years before he can feel himself at all competent to deal with the perplexing questions of caste and custom and local observance of various kinds which have to be considered in nearly all litigation in India.

Farther, it is important to observe that the nature of the litigation at Allahabad is different from that in Bombay. Bombay is a sea-port and a great commercial centre, in constant communication with all parts of the world. Allahabad is a remote inland city. At Allahabad there are no large commercial cases, no shipping cases, no insurance cases, as there are in Bombay. The work of the High Court there is almost exclusively confined to the hearing of appeals from the Courts of the North-West Provinces subordinate to it. Mr. Strachey has therefore had no opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and experience which would fit him to preside on the Original Side of the High Court of Bombay. Besides the Court work however, a Judge in Bombay has also what is known as "Chamber work," which, on the Original Side, is not less important than the work in Court. It is a class of work which, in justice to suitors, must be done at once and with accuracy and skill. In Allahabad there is no work of this kind. In short the practice and constitution of the two High Courts are so entirely different that it is impossible to regard the experience of a practitioner at Allahabad as in any sense a qualification for a seat on the Original Side Bench of the High Court of Bombay.

We regret that we have been obliged to make observations which seem to a personal criticism of Mr. Strachey. Where an important public appointment is in question, a comparison of the claims and qualifications of the candidates is unavoidable. We have done this only so far as it seemed necessary, and we have to express our regretful opinion that, in superseding Mr. Starling by Mr. Strachey, not only has a very great injustice been done to Mr. Starling, but an exceptional opportunity has been lost of strengthening the High Court of Bombay.

It is, we consider, of the last importance that the Courts of Justice in India, should continue to possess the confidence and respect of the public. It is because we believe that the recent appointment and the circumstances under which it was made will seriously impair that confidence and respect that we venture to make this protest.

18th November, 1895.

AMONG more cheerful items in Mr. Haddon-Smith's report of Lagos are the following: The criminal statistics include only three cases of drunkenness. As the native population of Lagos is over 33,000, Mr. Haddon-Smith holds it proved that drunkenness in this part of Africa is uncommon, and that there is insufficient evidence for the contention which is advanced that the native is being ruined by gin: the inhabitants of this country have a natural repugnance to intemperance. We are further informed that the establishment of military posts in the interior under command of European officers has resulted in the total collapse of the slave trade, and has given security to those using the trade routes. The collection of rubber is largely on the increase, and this industry gives promise of assuming very large dimensions.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

VII.

HAVING cleared the ground by an exposure of some of the fallacies involved in the Modern Theory of Money, it now becomes possible to establish a few new principles by the aid of which a solution of the greatest problem of the century can, without difficulty, be discovered.

We have seen that money is wealth in one of its most useful forms. John Locke's description of it as a "steady friend," and his preference for it above all "other movable goods," because it was "not liable to be consumed," showed an insight into the nature of money which we should expect to find in one of the most eminent philosophers to whom England has given birth, but which the later day theorists seem to have missed entirely. This has probably occurred owing to the fact that the Modern Economists, whilst mainly looking towards the laws that govern the accumulation of individual wealth as the end of their science, failed to attach sufficient weight to the circumstance, that unless individuals and communities are protected by strong Governments, the accumulation of individual wealth becomes all but an impossibility. And how can the power and permanence of a Government be better maintained than by the command of a plentiful supply of gold and silver, or, what is an equivalent, "the Right to Gold and Silver?" In former times most States were continually involved in war, and inasmuch as warfare necessitated the possession of a stock of money wherewith to pay the soldiers, &c., it followed that the Government with the largest war chest had the best chance of victory. Even at the present day, when wars are very much less frequent than of old, the great nations of the Continent of Europe continue to accumulate vast stores of money for the special purpose of being prepared for war. This fact seems to have been entirely overlooked by the Modern School. Adam Smith briefly alludes to it. He says: "A nation may purchase the pay and the provisions of an army in a distant country in three different ways—by sending abroad either, first, some part of its accumulated gold and silver; or, secondly, some part of the annual produce of its manufacturers; or, last of all, some part of its annual rude produce." The proposition may have some semblance to truth in the brain of a philosopher soaring amidst the clouds of fanciful theories: but to a practical mind, the idea of a modern Government endeavouring to carry on war by sending abroad "some part of its rude produce or of its manufacturers" appears in the light of an absurdity. War could no more be carried to a successful conclusion without a plentiful supply of money than any other operation which involved both division of labour and combined action.

A favourite line of argument with those economists who regard money as a medium only, is that commodities are bought and paid for with commodities, and that money simply facilitates the exchange. Here, again, it is only necessary to refer to facts to perceive the absurdity of the theory. Commodities are not paid for with commodities either theoretically or practically. Commodities are purchased with money in every civilised community, and it is not too much to say that practically nothing else except money can command the exchange. The money that is realised by the sale of commodities may not be used in the purchase of commodities at all; it can be made into an ornament, it can be exchanged for the right of witnessing a theatrical performance, it can be given away as a present or a legacy; in short, it can be used a hundred ways that will gratify human desire, and yet that can hardly be described as buying articles of commerce.

But let us now regard money at close quarters, where its nature and functions may more be distinctly seen. It is not merely a medium by which exchanges are facilitated, but it is in itself and for itself an object of demand. The metal of which it is composed is very valuable, doubly so by its use as money, and, as money, it becomes an "instrument of purchase," a commercial lever, that can move the world. It is only able to do this, however, because it is in universal demand both as money and as metal. I have already shown that it is illogical and unnecessary here, for the purposes of definition, to enquire "why" it is in universal demand. We know that its possession, either as money or as metal, gratifies human desires. It follows, therefore, taking into consideration the peculiar qualifications of the precious metals, that nothing else, except gold and silver, will serve generally as money, although in order to avoid the inconvience of handing a large quantity of metal, paper, or any substitute in which trust is felt, behind which it is believed that a store of the precious metals exists, will answer the purpose—"so long as confidence is maintained."

Accepting this conception of money, it follows that, as money is one of the most valuable forms of wealth, as its presence is generally conducive to a feeling of satisfaction and happiness, and as it is absolutely essential to all progress and civilisation, the more money a nation acquires the wealthier it becomes, the happier it becomes, and the more likely it is that civilisation will advance. On the other hand, should a Government by any legislation restrict this possible acquisition of money; or, should the growth of a community and its consequent demand for money become greater in proportion than the increased quantity of money in circulation, by which, to all intents and purposes, a restriction in its currency would occur, then the want of the precious metals would tend to a fall in prices, reduced profits, diminished employment of labour (measured in the amount of wages paid), general discontent, a period of depressed trade, unrest, and national unhappiness.

There can be no doubt whatever about these conclusions, and yet, strange to say, the Modern School of Economists, basing their arguments upon a misconception of the nature of money, have all gone hopelessly astray. With one exception no modern writer seems to have fully grasped the difference between buying and selling. F. W. Bain, however, has completely upset the old belief in I. S. Mill's doctrines, and those who desire a fuller recital of the arguments against the creed that money is merely a medium for facilitating this change of commodities, than the limits of this letter permit, cannot do better than study his "Corner in Gold." The old Mercantile theory of money, notwithstanding the scorn and invective that have been hurled at it by the most celebrated theorists of the century, was founded upon true principles: at the same time the way in which the operation of these principles was nationally encouraged was, owing to the ignorance of the times, ridiculous and barbaric. Yet even now the truth is not fully understood. At the present day an extensive belief prevails that metallic money is only a medium which has now been superseded by a system of paper money,—cheques, bills, and transfers of bank credits, and that the material of which the monetary medium is composed is of no consequence. We have seen that any substitute will answer amongst civilsed races "so long as the belief continues that the subtitute can be changed at any moment, if desired, into gold or silver." To support this belief stocks of the precious metals must be stored in some readily accessible spot. Let not these principles, however, be misunderstood. It is probably necessary to further impress upon the reader that the theory above set forth does not imply the necessity for every individual, community, and nation to accumulate very large stocks of gold and silver, or to maintain even as much as the amount of paper-money each may have in circulation at any given moment. That was undoubtedly necessary in medieval times, when civilisation was not as it is to-day. Now, the axiom that money is one of the most useful forms of wealth, can be construed to mean not only the actual gold and silver, but also the "Right to it." Thus, Governments and individuals can command everything they desire from those who owe them money in exactly the same way as they would by offering money in exchange for the services, commodities, &c., required. In a civilised State there is no absolute need for immense stocks of gold and silver so long as the Rights to Money—that is the claims of creditors and the obligations of debters—are fully protected and enforced. Here, then, is the true theory of money.

It is not necessary to dwell at any length upon the functions of money, as they are understood and acknowledged on all sides. Money is (1) an instrument of purchase, (2) a measure or standard of value and (3) a store of value or register of debts. Sufficient has been already said in reference to its function as an instrument of purchase, but I will reiterate that it can buy not only every article of commerce, every form of labour, and every description of right, but it can also gratify practically every desire that is known to the mind. It must be remembered, too, that most intelligent mortals have desires far beyond their ability to gratify, and that it is only by the aid of money that these desires can be accomplished. Consequently additional money, by enabling increasing wants to be gratified, incites additional labour, production and consumption, and tends to raise prices; whilst a diminishing currency has exactly the opposite effect.

Money is a measure or standard of value; thas is, a convenient instrument by the aid of which we are readily able to estimate the value of commodities in relation to each other. Thus by knowing the price of a diamond, a pair of boots, and, say, any given quantity of wheat, we are able to appreciate their respective values in terms of each other.

Money is also a store of value,—a register of debts. It enables its possessor to indefinitely postpone the gratification of his desires, if he wish to do so. It enables all persons to lay aside the surplus products of their labour, and thus it makes the accumulation of capital and wealth possible. It enables obligations of every kind to be contracted the extinction of which may extend over a long period. It forms a basis upon which commercial credit is largely supported—witness the "reserves" in the national banks of the world. In the East it is literally a store of value; it is either hoarded or converted into ornaments, and it is a common thing for gold and silver coins to come to light that have been buried or otherwise hidden for many scores of years.

Now, as the regulation of the currency is now, and always has been, in the hands of Government, it follows that it is the duty of Government—the functions of money being understood—to see that these functions are in no way disturbed, but on the contrary that they are always maintained if possible without variation. Government must see that the most valuable instrument of purchase does not lose its power owing to any falsification or adulteration of the coins of the realm. Government must see that the stability of money both as a measure or standard of value, and a register of debts is duly maintained. Thus, should I grow wheat, and one quarter of my wheat be equal to one sovereign, if I borrow a sovereign for twenty years, a manifest injustice would occur if, when those twenty years had passed, I were compelled to grow and sell two quarters of wheat, in order to repay that sovereign: presuming, of course, that the cost of production of wheat in the interval had not been reduced by one-half. If general prices were to increase a hundred per cent., a similar injustice would be experienced by those persons who had been storing their money; for they would unexpectedly be able to purchase only one-half of what they anticipated. It is therefore the duty of Government to do all in its power to keep the supply of money and commodities constant.

And now, with a clear conception of the nature and functions of money to guide us, let us turn again to history and see what has been done at different times to protect the currency of England. It will be found that statesmen have generally acted under some misapprehension, and that the ignorance of the public at large has been so singularly dense, that such actions have generally been accepted without protest.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. E. WALKER, Royal Welsh Fusiliers has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR M. F. FEGEN has been transferred from No. 5 to No. 21 Company Southern Division R. A.

2ND-LIEUTENANT A. C. PARKER, Royal Sussex Regiment, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

RIDING MASTER T. CLARKE, R. A., has been posted to the Indian Establishment and appointed to Lucknow.

LIEUTENANT A. W. HEWETSON has been transferred from the 51st Field Battery to No. 6 Mountain Battery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. O. B. FOOTE, half-pay R. A., has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on the Indian Establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL I. KEITH, D. S. O., R. A., has been permitted to retire on retired pay of £450 per annum.

CAPTAIN P. H. SLEE, R. A., has been appointed Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General R. A., Punjab Command, for the cold season.

CAPTAIN L. S. GORDON-CUMMING, 2nd Battalion Derby Regiment, has been granted leave by the Horse Guards from the 17th November to the 31st December 1895.

CAPTAIN F. C. BOEHMER, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has been granted, by the Horse Guards, an extension of leave until 31st December 1895 on Medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT E. W. CARRICK 32nd Madras Infantry has been appointed Staff Lieutenant, Intelligence Branch, Burma, vice Captain Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, vacated.

MAJOR T. MAYHEW, No. 24 Company Western Division R. A., has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel an the Indian Establishment and posted to command the Royal Artillery at Rangoon.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. B. EMERSON, A.M.S., proceeding Home on expiry of tour, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in the Hired Transport "Britannia" sailing on the 14th December.

THE dates of arrival at and departure from Bombay of the Victoria on the sixth and tenth outward and homeward voyages, have been altered as under:—Sixth Voyage.—Arrive 21st December, leave 30th December. Tenth Voyage.—Arrive 18th February, leave 25th February.

IT has been ruled that when a Captain of Royal Horse Artillery is selected for appointment as Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, of a command, he should be allowed the Horse Artillery pay of his rank in addition to Staff pay at Rs. 250 per mensem and horse allowance.

THE following troops are coming out in the Britannia, arriving Vingorla 5th and Bombay 6th December:—1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.—Thirty-one officers, 887 men, 24 women, 36 children; and drafts for the Highland Light Infantry, Shropshire Light Infantry, and Scottish Borderers.

HYPNOTISM AND TELEOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing your correspondent "B" that Pandit Ram Narayan has put up at 174, Kalkadevie Road, opposite the Old Hanooman Lane. "B" will perhaps permit me to tell him that Ram Narayen is not at all versed in "teleology." What he claims to have profoundly studied, above and beyond Sanscrit grammar and Sanscrit logic, is the "Yoga" system of philosophy. He asserts with confidence that he has acquired the eight "Siddhis" or powers, which it is the aim of all Hindu mystics to acquire, after five years' diligent study and practice of "Yoga," and he declares that he is prepared to convince any sceptic by the simple process of telling him, among other things, the most minute details of his life. It would be out of place to discuss here the different intellectual standpoints of the yogi on the one hand and the hypnotist and mesmerist on the other. It will be enough to say that the phenomena which all three deal with are now acknowledged to be very closely allied, if not identica and to be different phases of one and the same psychichal condition. It is for "B" and his friends to ascertain by personal experience the justice of Ram Narayen's claims, which are admitted without cavil in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 4. ISIS.

MR. HADDON-SMITH, Acting Colonial Secretary at Lagos, noting in his Report that out of an estimated European population in Lagos Island of only 150 the deaths in 1894 were 23, or at the rate of 154 per thousand, as compared with 19·5 in England, remarks that this "can only be termed appalling, and clearly shows that this part of Africa is still unfortunately entitled to be termed 'the white man's grave.'"

AN interesting exhibition is now open at the City of Paris Drawing School in the Rue Vavin in that city. The exhibits (a correspondent says) are original drawings for industrial subjects, such as lace-embroidered curtains, tulle, wall-paper, printed cottons, brocaded silks, lamp shades, faiences, fans, and many little objects de luxe. The best things are the lamp shades and designs for book-bindings in antique and modern styles.

THE BOMBAY FLATS.

ONE of the most important questions for discussion at the current meeting of the Municipal Corporation is that of the future utilisation of the land on the Flats, now filled with town sweepings. In January last the Municipal Commissioner addressed a letter to Government asking whether they are disposed to transfer permanently to the Corporation, either gratis or at a price, the ground on the Flats now held by it on lease and applied to reclamation purposes, and whether in doing so Government would place any restrictions on the future use of the land. In reply Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis wrote on September 23rd last pointing out that, as the object for which the land was made over to the Municipality has been completed, in accordance with the understanding when it was leased, the land should now be resumed. Before this course is adopted, Government asks whether the Corporation desires the further use of the land for any special purpose; if so, what the purpose is, and what terms it is prepared to offer for the use of the land. It is pointed out that, "while the general tax-payer will now have the benefit of improved land, the Corporation has had practically the free use of the land for many years, and has thereby been saved a very large expenditure which would have been involved in a different disposal of the town sweepings, and Government, therefore, as at present advised, see no reason for foregoing any part of the occupancy price or annual rent."

With a copy of this communication Mr. Snow forwards to the Corporation extracts from a report of the Executive Engineer on the subject written two years ago, but to which he states he has nothing to add. The following is a summary of the report:—

The land south of Clerk Road may be divided into several plots, some of which were acquired from Government, and some from private individuals. The plots held from Government are ninety-five acres in extent at a nominal rental of Re. 1 per acre on the conditions—(a) that they may be resumed at 6 months' notice on payment of compensation for standing crops only; (b) that no buildings be erected on them; and (c) that they should not be applied to purposes to which Government may object.

One plot of four and a-half acres held from Government was handed over absolutely to the Municipality, as was the twenty-one acres acquired from private owners. The whole of the land measuring close on 121 acres is filled in with kutchra, with the exception of a comparatively small strip which is filled in with sweet earth, chiefly with a view to depositing an innocuous mass between the bungalows fronting Tardeo Road on the one side and the kutchra plantation on the other. A portion of this strip of land is intended to be utilized in the construction of a new Road from Clerk Road to join another new road to be called "Club Road" and to be constructed to connect it with Morland Road and Tardeo Road. The remainder of the land will be offered for sale to the owners of the aforesaid bungalows fronting Tardeo Road with a view to recouping, to some small extent, the heavy expenditure already incurred on the sweet-earth reclamation and that to be incurred on the making of the road.

The several plots of ground enumerated, save the frontage ground are intended to be laid out as a public park, to cost, as per details, Rs. 6,32,798 according to the estimate prepared by Mr. Carstensen, late Superintendent of Municipal Gardens. It should be pointed out that Mr. Carstensen has provided for the conversion of only about 82 acres of the flats into a park, whilst the actual area of the ground is about 118 acres. The cost of the conversion of the whole of the area on the basis of Mr. Carstensen's estimate would be 118·82 by 6,32,798 = Rs. 9,10,612, or, say, in round figures, Rs. 9 lakhs. It is for you to decide whether this is an opportune time to ask the Corporation to sanction so large a sum for this improvement, while the completion of important works of pressing utility of the nature of sewerage and storm-water schemes remain staring us in the face. I am not prepared to recommend the formation of the park at any rate for the present. When the works referred to above and those in connection with the laying out of and constructing new streets in Agripada and elsewhere are carried out, it will be time to think of the formation of the park. It is very probable that by that time the ground reclaimed with kutchra will be fit for plantation and use.

Finally, there remains to be considered the question of the laying out of and constructing new streets in the Agripada districts, lying between the Bellasis, Clare, Haines and Arthur Roads. A great portion of the land in this district has already been acquired partly by private negotiations and partly under the Land Acquisition Act. Further purchases of ground will have to be made when the principal roads are constructed on the land already acquired and their frontages sold. Considering the difficulties experienced in the purchase of the land already acquired, it seems to me to be very desirable that some system for more speedily obtaining land required for new streets and frontages and assessing their value more equitably should be devised. The machinery that has to be set in motion for the acquisition of the land is a one-sided one, and until some substantial amendment is made in the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, the difficulties will continue as at present. Having regard to all the facts and circumstances stated in the foregoing paragraphs, I am of opinion that, I.—The existing area of the reservoir must be retained even if Mr. Baldwin Latham's surface drainage scheme be carried out, as it would serve the purpose of the washes proposed by him. II.—The deposit of foul matter will cease to be formed at the bottom of the reservoir when the whole of the sewerage scheme is completed throughout the city. III.—No extension of the existing reservoir, or the alteration of the Race Course, is necessary. IV.—When "Club Road," which is shortly to be constructed from Morland Road to Arthur Road and thence to Tardeo Road, is ready, it would be advisable to construct a new road from Club Road to Clerk Road, as shown in red lines on the plan, provided Government give up the land required for it and its frontage (also tinted) free of cost. This question need not be mixed up with the question of the park. V.—As regards the remaining land, Government might be asked to allow it to remain in the hands of the Municipality for the formation of a park, which may be taken in hand at some future date when funds permit and when other pressing sanitary works are carried out. VI.—The Land Acquisition Act needs to be amended to enable the Municipality to acquire land for public purposes at fair market rates, without going through the long, tedious and expensive process which has to be undergone under the Act as it is constituted at present.

In forwarding this report to the Corporation, Mr. Snow remarks it would be absolutely useless for him to recapitulate all the various proposals that have been made from time to time for utilizing the Tardeo Flats when reclaimed. All the senior members of the Corporation are well acquainted with them, and the extract from the Executive Engineer's report suffices

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Amir is still at Bagh Bala, and Umra Khan is at Kabul. Nasrullah Khan is still at Kandahar. Mirza Abdul Rauf, a brother of the ex-Kotwal of Kabul, lately imprisoned, who accompanied Sirdar Nasrullah Khan to England, has been brought from Kandahar to Kabul under an escort, charged with misappropriating some gold tillas made over to him at the time of his going away with the Amir's son.

Two more guns are being sent to Chaman for the Ruler of Afghanistan. On the last occasion there were about 17 casualties on the road.

A DISTRESSING accident is reported from Sukkur. Mrs. Marsh, the wife of a railway employe, died on the 17th instant from injuries the result of an accidental burning.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, commanding the Punjab Army, went into camp at Umballa last week in the course of his cold weather tour.

THE construction of the Mombasa-Uganda Railway is to be begun with the New Year. Portion of the engineering and subordinate staff are to be engaged in India.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, Inspector-General of Cavalry, arrives in Allahabad on Thursday evening to inspect the 8th Bengal Cavalry. He will leave for Lucknow on the 10th instant.

ONE of the small camps of instruction which were to take place in the Bengal Command this cold weather has been cancelled. The 9th Gurkhas and 39th Garhwalis will consequently stand fast at Lansdowne, instead of marching to Najibabad.

THE Liquidator of the Mussoorie Bank has notified the payment of a final dividend of 6 1/8 per cent. to shareholders. The latter will, therefore, receive 62 3/8 per cent. of their capital, while creditors of the Bank have been paid in full. The winding-up has been completed by Mr. G. H. Webb in a little under two and-a-half years.

SIXTY-EIGHT new members joined the Calcutta Golf Club last seasons, the Membership Roll now standing at over eight hundred.

THE Santhals, though among the most ignorant of the aboriginal tribes, seem particularly wide-awake where any question connected with intoxicating liquor arises. Drink is their one luxury, and as several of their festivals are little more than drunken orgies, they will risk a good deal to obtain spirits in abundance. They are too poor to buy liquor, and they are accordingly driven to illicit distillation. The Excise Commissioner of Bengal states that in each village or group of villages is a club, the members of which subscribe to pay the fine of any of their number who is detected and punished in distillation for the general body. In this way they practically manage to set the law at defiance, and they are well content to find the money for such fines as are inflicted: they get their liquor more cheaply than if they bought from the licensed stills. Efforts have doubtless been made to bring home to them the gravity of their offence in thus cheating the State of part of its revenue, but these have apparently failed, and the question of finding a remedy is still under the consideration of the authorities.

AN up-country contemporary has discovered that witnesses in courts of law do not always confine themselves strictly to the facts of the case. As if the enunciation of this stupendous truth were not sufficient to stamp any article with undeniable originality, the paper in question goes still further, and offer us an explanation of the phenomenon. It seems that respectable gentlemen are called away from their homes and businesses, where they are provided with punkahs, and made to wait for hours in the precincts of a stifling court, where there is no contrivance to mitigate the heat. The consequence is that the witnesses become weary and faint, and are not in command of their full faculties when suddenly summoned into the presence of the Judge. Hence there frequent lapses of memory, and inaccuracies in matters of detail. It is a thoughtful and well-considered theory, and we add it to the long indictment which is constantly in process of being drawn up against the punkah-wallah. We have always understood that his presence is provocative of breaches of the third command ment. It would now appear that his absence is responsible for the small regard paid to the ninth.

SANITARY reform in India must necessarily proceed slowly on account of the apathy and indifference of the people in matters connected with the public health. The town of Natar in Eastern Bengal furnishes a striking instance of this, and as the story of its insanitary state is told in a Government Resolution the facts are placed beyond dispute. Nator is said to have been long notorious for its unhealthiness, mainly on account of the filthy state of the tanks and the extensive moats around the residence of the Raj family, on which the whole population depend for their drinking-water. Fifteen years ago the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal insisted on the necessity for cleansing the moats which he described as merely reservoirs of sewage. Efforts were then made to apply a remedy, but the Raj family objected to a scheme for flushing the moats from the river Narad as they feared the accumulation of silt. The plan was, however, carried out under the orders of Government, but the Courts granted a decree restraining the Municipality from keeping open the channel that had been cut. No regard was paid to this injunction and for five years the moats were flushed. Then came trouble between the Magistrate and the Raj family, with the result that in 1887 the Kumar stood on his rights, closed the channel, and scored a distinct point in his game of obstruction. The health of Nator suffered in consequence of his action, and once more the Sanitary Commissioner pressed upon the notice of the Government the necessity for remedial measures. He advocated flushing from the Godai river instead of from the Narad, and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his approval of the new scheme. The outlay was originally estimated at only Rs. 6,000 and the Raj family agreed to pay this, but the arrangement fell through and nothing was done until towards the close of 1893. Then action was at last taken under the sanitary clauses of the Municipal Act, the family paid the money required for the works, and these were completed in a year. Now they agreed to find Rs. 275 annually for supervision, and Sir Charles Elliott expresses his gratification that this troublesome and delicate question has at last been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. One cannot ignore the fact, however, that it has taken fourteen years to carry out a simple sanitary improvement which in the end has cost a little over Rs. 7,200. If similar delays are to occur in owns as large as Nator, we may well despair of much progress being made in India generally.

MR. COOPER OAKLEY has been elected Registrar of the Madras University.

THE head-quarters of the administration of the Kurram Valley were en fete on the 21st instant when the Fitzpatrick gate of the new city of Parachenar was opened by Mr. Merk, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Peshawar Division. The ceremony commenced at 3 p.m. when the Commissioner, attended by the civil and military staff in Kurram, made the tour of the city, which has been neatly laid out and built in the past 18 months, entering at the Cunningham gate, proceeding down Minseram Street through the Merk and Donald gates and up Kishensing Street to the new gate which has been erected at the expense of Sirdar Kishen Singh and named after Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, the Lieutenant Governor. During his progress through the town Mr. Merk saw the scholars of the Parachenar Government School, who read an address. The streets were gay with bunting and triumphal arches, with mottos of welcome, under which the party passed to an enclosure where were assembled the leading notables of Korram. A Pushtu address of welcome was read by Sher Zaman Khan, Treasury Officer, which recounted the history of the valley and contained flattering allusions to the originators and organisers of the present régime. This was followed by a Persian poem to the same effect read by Civil Overseer Said Shah. Mr. Merk, after replying in suitable terms, unlocked the gate and declared it opened.

LIEUTENANT OTTO EHLERS, explorer, whose sad death by drowning is reported by Reuter, will be remembered in India as the hero of a journey on horseback through the Himalayas, Assam, Manipore, Burma, Laos and the Shan States to Tonking, a journey of 3,000 miles. He was formerly Special Commissioner in East Africa.

WITH regard to the new sanitary re-organization scheme put forward by the Government of India, against which justifiable protests are being made in many quarters, it must not be taken for granted says the Lahore paper that the Punjab authorities have been ready and willing to agree to anything, and to part with the one Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Province without a word. We have reason to believe that it is just the opposite, and if their objections are over-ruled, and he is forcibly taken from us to provide cheaply for the needs of Bengal and the N.-W. P., it will be against the judgment of every one who knows about the question. It is unfair, as well as unwise, to make the poor Punjab pay for rich Bengal and N.-W. P., and to provide them with Chemical Examiners and Bacteriologists.

THE native arrested in connection with a recent dacoity at Serajgunge was, on Wednesday, placed before the Northern Division Magistrate at the Police Court. Rs. 467 had been found upon him, which he could not satisfactorily account for. It is believed to be a portion of the Rs. 3,000 plundered from Messrs. Ralli Bros. This money, in silver, was being sent in bullock-carts in charge of some peons belonging to the firm, for payment of wages to the employes at one of the jute mills at Serajgunge. On the way the carts were waylaid by a number of dacoits, the peons thrashed, and the money taken. The man who was arrested in Calcutta was identified as belonging to one of the gang of robbers, and the Magistrate ordered his transfer to Serajgunge under police escort.

HOCKEY is to be the fashionable game in Darjeeling in future, several games having been played on the Shrubbery grounds.

THE Investiture Durbar and Garden Party at Belvedere on Friday evening were largely attended by both Europeans and Native gentlemen.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the distribution of the Government five grain packets of quinine in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills where fever is always exceedingly prevalent.

MR. JAMES KIMBER, Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, has, on the ground of failing health, sent in his resignation to the Commissioners. He desires to retire from Apr il next.

THE Calicut police torture case has at last ended. The first and second accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a Rs. 250 fine, in default another year's imprisonment. The third accused got three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth and fifth two years' rigorous imprisonment each. This judgment the Sessions Judge of Malabar reverses.

A SERIOUS collision occurred at Khana junction on Thursday morning at about 5 o'clock between an uploop and a down-main line train, both goods trains. The down-loop mail following shortly after the collision was able to pass, and arrived at Howrah shortly after time, but the main line trains had to tranship passengers for a few hours. There was no loss of life, but a good deal of damage to stock.

THE question of abolishing the post of Inspector-General of Registration and relegating the duties attached to that post to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement in the Board of Revenue is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. As the settlement work in the presidency is gradually decreasing, the member in charge of that portfolio, it is considered, will now be able to find time for the additional duties contemplated. The question will be finally discussed at a Conference at Madras to be held on the arrival of Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.I., C.S., the Revenue and Agricultural Secretary to the Government of India, who is now on a tour in Burma.

ON Wednesday Mr. Abdul Kader, Police Magistrate of Alipore, held a preliminary inquiry into the charge against Prince Nonna Mirza, a grandson of the late ex-King of Oudh, of criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and jewellery to the value of about Rs. 2,000, said to have been deposited with him for safe custody by his sister-in-law. The ornaments were deposited under a receipt which the Prince is said to have obtained by a trick from the *ammookht ear* of the lady, and destroyed. The Magistrate issued a warrant.

THE Civil Service Dinner to Sir Charles Elliott will take place at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 13th instant, and we understand that Mr. Nolan will propose the toast of the evening. Sir Charles will reply, and propose the health of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK has telegraphed that he expects to arrive in Madras *via* Bombay on or about the 15th March. Lord Wenlock has consented to remain in office until then, or rather until the 7th March, when he will leave Madras for Ceylon, where he intends spending a short time before proceeding home.

THE Punjab Chiefs College has lately been doing very well at foot-ball. In one week they played as many as three matches, being victorious in two, and losing one by a single goal only. The first match on Monday was against the High School, when the High School won by a goal. The second, on Thursday, was against the Medical College, when the Aitchison College boys won by three goals to nil. The last was on Saturday, against the North-Western Railway European Foot-ball Club, which ended in a victory for the Chiefs by one goal to nil.

THE fine weather in Kulu did not last long. It clouded up very suddenly on the 25th, snow and sleet falling on the high ranges to the north. Heavy snow fell all around at night down to 9,000 feet, slight rain falling in the valley and again at intervals on the 26th, the snowfall to the north continuing, to judge by the heavy clouds. The wind was northerly and very cold. A few bright falling stars were observed in the east about midnight on the 21st and 22nd, but no stream was visible.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: The Imperial yacht Polyarnaya Svezda is expected at Batoum towards the end of the month to embark the Cezarewitch, who will go, in the first instance, to Nice. It has not yet been decided whether he will pass the whole winter on the Riviera, or whether he will go to Algiers for part of the season. According to reports from Batoum, the condition of the young Prince's health has not materially changed for better or worse since his return to the Caucasus about two months ago.

ACCORDING to the "Farnkfurter Zeitung," which claims to have its information from a well-informed source, Count Kalnoky, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, is to be appointed before long either Austrian Ambassador to London or Lord High Steward in place of Prince Constantin Hohenlohe.

A LADY who lives near the Jardin des Plantes, or old Parisian Zoo, is a providence to the stray cats of her neighbourhood. She feeds daily a hundred at the Buroy wine market, where they are allowed to live in the cellars. This lady believes in the transmigration of souls, and says she feels as if she was formerly incarnate in a woman who hated animals. Her extreme sensibility to their sufferings is, she also feels, the punishment meted to her. She has in an outhouse a number of mutilated and sick cats that she rescued. Another lady attends to the cats in the Palais de Justice, the Central Markets, the Prefecture of Police, and the Sorbonne. There are thirty cats at the Palais de Justice. They are in the habit of being regularly fed. When anything prevents their benefactress coming in the nick of time they go out to meet her, and follow her to the court at the west side of the Palais. A number of policemen witness her arrival, and help. She is pleased to think that she has awakened a spirit of humanity in the police force. Policeman who know her are loath to destroy stray cats, or to pass them on to vivisectors.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. There were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdula M. Dharamsi, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

A DEFICIT REDUCED.

The Committee considered letter, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Bhojabhoy Allarakhia—the lowest tender received—for the supply of hay and grain for a period of three years at schedule rates aggregating, for hay, Rs. 1,31,910-11-11; and, for grain, Rs. 1,64,540-5-3. The Commissioner observed that the acceptance of this tender for three years would give an annual saving of about Rs. 11,000, thus reducing the budget deficit of Rs. 17,968 to Rs. 6,968. The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to accept the tender and make the necessary change on the new budget.

ALLEGED MONOPOLY IN MUNICIPAL TENDERS.

The Committee considered letter, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of Messrs. John Fleming and Co.'s tender for the supply of disinfectants for a period of one year.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded, that the tender of Messrs. Leopold and Company, the lowest of the tenders received, should be accepted.

Messrs. Leopold and Company had sent up a parcel of the disinfectants to the Chemical Analyser, who had given a certificate to the effect that the powder contained 15 per cent. of carbolic acid. This certificate was laid before the Committee and Messrs. Leopold and Company offered to deposit any amount not exceeding the total value of the contract.

Dr. Viegas, on the principle of breaking the neck of the monopoly enjoyed by any one firm of contractors, was inclined to accept the lowest tender, which would greatly benefit the Municipality.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, being consulted in the matter, said that he did not think it desirable to accept the tender of a firm, who were unable to supply the same quality of disinfectants as the present contractors did. The disinfectants required by the Municipality were at one time purchased from another firm, and the stuff was found to be very inferior in quality.

Mr. Rebsch suggested some additions to the proposal, and it was finally resolved that the tender of Messrs. Leopold and Company for the supply, for the year 1895-97, of the disinfectants be accepted at the following rates:—Carbolic acid powder, per cwt. of 200lbs., Rs. 11-4; sanitas powder, Rs. 4-14; carbolic acid, per imperial gallon, Rs. 3; cresal, per imperial gallon, Rs. 2-12; and phenyle Rs. 3 per imperial gallon. Provided the firm in addition to all other conditions of the contract agrees to supply all the materials needed at least two months before they are required for use, and that should the articles supplied be of quality inferior to sealed samples, the Municipal Commissioner might replace them by telegraphic orders to England at the risk of the firm. That under the terms offered in Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's letter of the 3rd instant, the deposit be fixed at Rs. 25 per cent. of the total value of the contract.

WATER CONSUMED BY THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Committee accorded their sanction to a charge of Rs. 2 per day being made for water supplied to the Tramway Company, in connection with their works in the Cruickshank and Hornby Roads, respectively, the same charge having been levied for similar works in other localities.

Dr. Cowasji desired to know from the Commissioner if the Tramway Company were charged anything for occupying so large a portion of the roads while the works were in progress? Government charged for such occupancy, and Dr. Cowasji wished to know if the Commissioner did the same.

Mr. Fazulbhoy pointed out that the Committee were not discussing the occupancy of the roads at present, but they had to decide the charge of consumption of water.

The Municipal Commissioner, replying to Dr. Cowasji's querry, observed that the Tramway Company were doing only what the Corporation asked them to do the other day, on the motion of Major Mein.

SEWERAGE OF FERGUSSON ROAD.

Further consideration was given to Resolution of the Corporation, referring to the Standing Committee for report proposals from the Special Drainage Engineer for the sewerage by gravitation of certain portions of the Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogly sewerage districts at a cost of Rs. 81,617, as provided in the loan works budget for the current year. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking the Standing Committee to expedite their deliberations on this question, as the matter isurgent."

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the carrying out on the gravitation system of the sewerage of certain portions of the Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogly sewerage district at a cost of Rs. 81,617, together Rs. 6,500 for pipe sewer in Fergusson Road, and pipe sewer in Bapty Road, Rs., 5,455, or a grand total of Rs. 93,572, as provided in Loan Works budget for 1895-96.

REMEDY FOR HIGH MORTALITY.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to Standing Committee's Resolution, of 31st October, 1894, memorandum from the Health Officer suggesting the measures which, in his opinion, would tend to reduce the high rate of mortality referred to in his second quarterly report of 1894.

The Health Officer, in his memorandum, said: The local measures necessary for the improvement of the public health are—(1) The removal of the refuse outside the island; (2) the drainage of the undrained districts; (3) completion of connections between buildings and sewers; (4) the prevention of waste water; and (5) the amendment of the Municipal Act in regard to (a) buildings on old foundations; and (b) the exclusion of the evidence of Municipal officers in cases of nuisance. These are the measures of the greatest importance, the measures necessary to secure an improvement—a permanent improvement of the public health, and the Health Officer said he had been for years referring to them, and urging that they should be carried out.

The report was recorded, the Committee being of opinion that the suggestions made by the Health Officer were worthy of their attention.

CHARITABLE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The Committee considered memorandum to the President, from Mr. Saisha R. Naidoo, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioner, on the subject of his offer to erect a charitable drinking fountain at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Roads, or on any other prominent site.

Mr. Naidoo, in his letter to the Commissioner, said that he offered Rs. 1,500 for the construction of a handsome drinking trough for cattle on the site proposed. The new feature in his fresh proposal was that he had no desire to commemorate the memory of any of his relatives, nor to confine the grant to a particular place, the contribution thus being unconditional and intended purely for a charitable object.

The Committee submitted the letter to the Commissioner for the favour of his report.

THE NEW AUDITOR.

The Commissioner reported that Mr. Adam Smith, the newly-appointed auditor, took charge of his office on Thursday last.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Cowasji brought to the notice of the Commissioner that the inhabitants of Girgaum, living on the upper stories of houses, bitterly complained of not having had water for the last two or three days, though people living on the first floor and on the ground floor had their supply only during certain hours of the day. The Commissioner would do well to ask the Water Engineer to arrange to supply the district either from Vehar or some other source at least for two hours, so that people residing on upper stories might have their daily supply.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	73·1

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	76·9
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT THAKORDWAR.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at Karelwady, Thakordwar Road, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of two Parsee ladies, named Dossibai, aged forty-three, the widow of Jeevanjee Toddywalla, and Maneckbai, aged fifty-five, the wife of Mr. Ardeshir Bomanjee Nalaseth, both of whom were buried alive under the *debris* of the wall, which suddenly collapsed on Saturday last. Mr. Wadia, of Messrs Wadia and Ghandhy, appeared on behalf of the landlord, Mr. Bezonji Pallonji Batliwalla. Superintendent Grennan, of the Bombay Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Cooverbai, widow of Byramji Maneckji Liningwalla, examined by the coroner, said: I lived until the 30th ultimo in a house at Thakordwar Road, and occupied a room on the fifth storey in the rear of the house. The deceased Dossibai was my daughter, and she lived in Khumbatta Lane. The deceased Maneckbai lived on the same floor as I lived, but in the adjoining block. Last Saturday about 10 o'clock in the morning Dossibai, and her daughter, Aimai, who is about eight years of age, came to visit me. About 2 p.m. that day, I, Dossibai, Aimai, and Maneckbai were in my daughter Maneckbai's cookroom on the fourth floor. I got up and went into the front room, and immediately afterwards I heard a crash, and saw that the rear wall of the cookroom had fallen, and that Dossibai, Maneckbai, and Aimai were not there. I then went downstairs and saw Dossibai lying on the ground floor in the compound. She was gasping, and had bruises on her forehead and face. I was not in my senses after seeing Dossibai lying there. Dossibai was then taken by the police to the Goculdas Hospital, and I followed her there. When I arrived at the hospital, I found that she was dead. My daughter Maneckbai lived on the fourth floor of the house, and her cook-room is on the fourth floor.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said: On Saturday, the 30th November, I received intimation, at 2-30 p.m., that the wall of a house in Thakordwar Lane had fallen down. I immediately telephoned to the B. and C. Ward offices to despatch a party of men at once to the scene of the accident. I also directed Mr. Salmon, the Road Inspector of the B Ward, and Mr. R. P. Kama, the Road Inspector of D Ward, who were then in my office, to proceed at once to the house to assist the Building Inspector, Mr. Narhari, of the C Ward, who, I was informed, had already gone there. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and I followed them. The accident had taken place in house No. 30, Thakoredwar Road, belonging to Mr. Bezonji Pallonji Batliwalla. The house consists of four storeys in front and five storeys in the rear in addition to the ground storey. When I inspected the place, the rear wall of the ground and first storey as well as of the second, third, and fourth storeys had fallen down, but that of the of top or sixth storey was still standing with the roof over it. All the floors except a portion of the third floor, were intact. A portion of the third floor nearest the rear wall had fallen down. I noticed that temporary props had been given to the first, second, and third floors, but not to the other floors or to the roof. Before I arrived, the injured persons had been, I was informed, removed. I first of all employed men to remove the debris with a view to ascertain whether anybody was still buried in it. As the wall of the sixth or the top storey and the fifth floor was still standing without support and in a dangerous condition, an attempt was made to pull it down, but as by that time it had become dark, and as the wall and floor were found sufficiently strong to stand over night, we stopped further work. The work was again commenced the next morning (Sunday) under my personal superintendence, as it was thought that the removal of the over-hanging portion might do injury to the workmen, if not carefully carried out. By about 10 a.m. the over hanging wall, roof, and portions of the floors were removed, and instructions were given to the owner, Mr. Batliwalla, and his engineer, Mr. Mistri, to erect scaffolding and remove the remainder of the work. The posts, joists, and wall-plates of the portion that has fallen down are of jungle wood. These posts, plates, and the ends of joists buried in the masonry are completely rotten. I produce some of the specimens of these rotten posts and ends of joists. On the 24th October last Mr. Pundlick Gunesh, the Building Superintendent of the Municipality, reported to me that the south and east walls of the privies of the adjoining house No. 16 had cracked from top to bottom, and that the post at its south-east corner appeared to be decayed. On the same day I caused a notice to be issued to the owner of the house No. 15, Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia, to pull down the south and east walls of the privies. This notice was served on him on the 25th October. Three days' time was given to him to commence to pull down the walls. When I inspected the building on the day of the accident, I noticed that the south wall had been pulled down and also a portion of the east wall of the building, and that new posts had been inserted. In my opinion the cause of the accident was the rotten condition of the jungle-wood posts, plates, and ends of the joists, which were all buried in the masonry. The fall might have been accelerated by the removal of the adjoining wall and posts. There has been no excavation in any part of the building, as far as I am aware of, or anywhere near the house, the wall of which fell down.

Cross-examined by Mr Wadia, witness said: This is the notice I had served on Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia on the 25th October. I received a reply to the notice on the same day from Mr. J. P. Mistri, C. E. The requirement of the notice were complied with inasmuch as the necessary props were put up, and the work of the removal of the south wall was commenced. I have no complain to make of the way in which Mr. Kapadia did the work. The privies referred to were in the south-east corner of Mr. Ardeshir's house and on the furtherest part of Mr. Ardeshir's house from the house No. 13. The exposed portions of the joists were perfectly sound. The wall plates and posts were all buried in the masonry, and their rotten states could not be seen. I cannot without going into figures give the value of the house No 30. The props which I said had been given to the first, second, and third floors of the house No. 13 supported the floor, but not the wall. If there had not been these props, the floors would also have come down.

Mr. Maneckjal Nerbheram Mazumadar, an inspector in the Building Department of the Bombay Municipality, said: On the 23rd of October last a report was brought to me from the police that a wall of house No. 15, Thakordwar Road, was in a bad condition. I then went to the place and examined the wall. I found a small crack in the south-east corner of the building, where the privies were. I reported the matter next morning to Mr. Pundlick Ganesh, Superintendent of Buildings, who went to the place with me. We examined the premises inside and outside, and found that the crack was from the top to the bottom of the house. Mr. Pundlick then ordered a notice to be issued to Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia, the owner of the house. Mr. Kapadia had complied with the notice so far as pulling down a portion of the south wall when I visited the premises on the 9th ultimo. I noticed that some of the wood work was good, and some was bad. I did not make any report of the condition of the wood work to my Superintendent. The south wall of the house Nos. 13 and 15 looked like one wall. I did not report to my successor that some of the wood work was bad. I did not mention to the mistry in charge of the work, that there was danger from some of the wood work being bad. I saw no wood work so bad as this piece now shown to me.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m., at Karelwady.

THE RACING CALENDAR.

UNDER Rule 2, of Appendix B, the following ponies were classed, aged and measured on the 15th November 1895 by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club:—

	Age.	Height.	Entitled to run as such height.
Mr G F Greenhills's b aust m Daphne	Aged	13-2	For life.
Mr F C Loch's ch g Derby	Aged	12-2½	For life.
Mr S Gascard's b aust m Echo	Aged	13-2½	For life.
Mr Quintin's b ch m Florida	Aged	13-3	For life.
Mr G Gough's br aust m Folly late Fidget	Aged	14-0	For life.
Mr Glassock's b aust g Ivan	Aged	14-1	For life.
Mr McEvoy's br aust m Lady William	4	13-3	30th Apl 1896.
Mr J C Galstaun's gr ch h Marco	5	13-2	30th Apl 1895.
Major Reid, b a h Mice	6	13-2½	For life.

UNDER Rule 3, of Appendix B, the following ponies were classed, aged and measured on 22nd November 1895 by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club:—

	Age.	Height.	Entitled to run as such height.
Mr P Blarney's gr ch g Dandy Dick II.	Aged	13-0½	For life.
Mr G F Greenhill, b aust m Flora Lee.	Aged	12-3½	For life.
Messrs Hart Brothers' b ch g Follow on	6	2-2½	For life.
Messrs Hart Brothers' gr ch g I am next	Aged	12-3½	For life.
Mr W Griffiths's ch aust m Irma	6	13-2½	For life.
Mr W Griffith's b aust m Maggie Moore, late Maggie	3	12-1½	30th Apl 96
Messrs Hart Brothers' ch ch m Malapert	Aged	12-2½	For life.
Prince MM Askarode's b aust m Nagun	Aged	10-0	For life.
Messrs Hart Brothers' gr ch g Next turn	Aged	12-2	For life.
Mr W Griffiths' br aust g Red Indian late Red Hot	Aged	12-1½	For life.
Mr W Griffitns' b aust g William Tell.	4	13-1½	30th Apl 96

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MOUNT ABU.

WRITING of the Railway School at Mount Abu, a correspondent says:—Another successful year's work in the history of this school has just been brought to a close. For some days previous signs of the coming "break-up" were not wanting, being particularly noticeable in the happiness and hardly suppressed excitement of the children, and conspicuously so on some of the doors of the school building, where a most rigid account was kept in chalk of the exact number of days remaining before the long-wished-for morn of departure would arrive. The proceedings did not, however, really commence till the evening of the 19th, when the children were treated to a variety entertainment, consisting of songs, magic lantern views (kindly exhibited by the son of our Principal, Mr. C. Skelton), and a short but amusing little sketch, performed by the masters and one of the boys. The Agent, of the Railway, Major Olivier, R.E., arrived at the school the next day, and was received by the Cadets, who presented arms, and then went through some movements, under the Principal, who is now the Captain of the Company. It was noticeable that their drill had appreciablely improved, and all looked smart and bright. At half-past three, the hour fixed for the distribution, all were ready in one of our large halls, which had been most testefully decorated for the occasion, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Ralph Budd, one of the assistant masters. Proceedings commenced with the customary collect and hymn.

The Principal then read his report, which was very exhaustive and encouraging, and the main points of which treated of the large increase over last year in the number of children, the success of the school-year as a whole, and the excellent health maintained by all. With regard to the first point, I need only say that the Agent remarked in his closing speech that the rate of increase was, as near as possible, 50 per cent., and all those who have had any experience in the working of like institutions, will, I am sure, acknowledge that this speaks volumes for the general management of the school. The examination results shewed six failures in all out of the 87 children in school. As before, there was a goodly assortment of the girls' work on view, which was duly inspected and approved by the lady visitors. After the Principal's report, a short programme of songs and recitations was gone through, our little ones enchanting their audience with their pretty rendering of the recitation, "Little two year old's apple," and the song, "The spider and the fly." Two boys from the IV. and VI. standards recited "William Tell" and the "Preparation of the Symbol" (from Scott's Lady of the Lake), respectively. By far the best pieces in the programme, however, were the two part songs, "O hush thee, my babe" and "Swinging in the old apple tree," which were most charmingly rendered by the elder girls. The prizes were then distributed by the Agent, and it was remarked how very much better they were, as a whole, than last year's selections. This was due to the liberal response made by the members of the school committee to the Principal's appeal for assistance in this direction. And the children who had no prizes to get quite envied their more fortunate, though also more deserving, companions. Indeed, I believe no end of resolutions were made by some of our lazy ones to try harder next year. If these laudable resolutions are only adhered to, as I sincerely hope they will be, we shall again require assistance in the prize department.

The Agent addressed the meeting in a short but amusing speech, and assured us of his continued interest in our well-being, as also of that of many other friends connected with the Railway, who were unable to attend through various reasons. He asked us to remember that their absence that afternoon was not due to any lack of interest in the school, and we were all very gratified to hear this. He noticed that one of the old boys was present, who had done well in school and had since been given work in the Railway surveying under Mr. Savielle, and was now to take up a permanent post in the Engineering department. This, he said, would always be likely to happen with boys who passed through the school and left with a good report. One more was leaving this year, but his lot in life was marked out for the present, as he was going to the Seebpore Engineering College at Howrah. After his course there it was likely they might see him again on the line. In concluding he congratulated our Principal on the increase in our numbers, and on the general improvement shewn, and gave him the mead of praise, justly his due. This closed the distribution, after which the girls and boys went though their physical exercises in a very efficient and smart manner. Then came the sports, the piece of interest for the little ones, and a short but varied programme was gone through, the Victoria Cross race in particular drawing out the plaudits of our guests. At the conclusion Mrs. Crosthwaite very kindly awarded the prizes to the successful competitors.

It is now early Monday morning, and our playground presents a scene not unlike a gipsy encampment, with a contingent of "Bali-garris" in readiness for our journey down hill. The children have been awake since an early hour. Indeed, I question whether some of them slept at all; and they are excitedly discussing, as only children can, the probable features of their journey, and the prospect of "larks" on the way. All are in excellent health and spirits, and of course leager to enjoy the holidays which, our Principal was kind enough to assure us, had been fairly earned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE RAHIMBUX ABDULRASHID.

The Hon. Mr. Starling, on behalf of Ardeshir Merwan Irani, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the Official Assignee and the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order made on the 7th October last should not be revoked as far as it related to Rs. 13,000 directed to be retained by his client. The rule was granted, being made returnable on Wednesday fortnight.

RE PURBHUDAS GOVERDHANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not complying with the order made by the court on the 9th October last, to give an account in respect of a sum of Rs. 25,000. Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, opposed the application, stating that his client had obeyed the order of the court by inserting the name of the creditor in the schedule, but was unable to account for the sum, as the transaction extended over two years.

His lordship granted the rule, but said that if the insolvent gave a full explanation of the sum within a fortnight, the rule would not be made absolute.

RE DEWJI POONJA.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule; and it was granted.

RE BHUKHANDAS VIJBHOOKHANDASS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for three months.

RE F. T. WOOD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for one month, and the application was granted.

RE VIRJI SHIVJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE NARAYEN JEWAT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Setlor opposed the application, but on Mr. Manker stating that the insolvent had done everything that he was required to do, the application was granted.

RE BHASKER RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE CHARLES SWINTON DE COSTA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gulabbai alias Karkarin and another; Hari Akbai; Chunilal Savaichund; Samson Reuben; Vali Gazi Karadia; Charles Joseph Cabral; Mahadu Devji and others; Amthalal Premchund Gandhi; Kushna Vithu Tely; Dhakal Sunderjee Talpade; Balkrishna Ganesh Phadkey; Bhogilwan Mira; Elihibux Subaee; Bhai Gunpatrao Patel and Jafferbhai Alibhoy; Harichund Bapuji; Gunpatrao Mukund; Alibhoy Valibhoy; and Hajee Dada Rahimtula.

One of the quaintest of the numerous yearly fetes still in honour at Dunkirk commenced the other night. It is the Fete of Lanterns, instituted many hundreds of years ago in honour of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, who died in 396, and who was one of the prelates by whose efforts the early inhabitants of these parts were converted to Christianity. As soon as dusk sets in the celebration commences, and all the urchins of the town congregate in the main thoroughfares. Each one bears a paper lantern, some of which are of considerable proportions, being shaped in the form of a ship or a flower. With lanterns in hand, and blowing lustily on horns and trumpets, the crowd of youngsters parade the streets.

WRITERS AND READERS.

...w ARNOLD'S letters—one of the mos... books of the autumn—which will be shortly, make two very substantial ... The collection and preparation of the ...nce was undertaken by Mr. George ... the wish of the Arnold family. He and Arnold were, of course, intimate friends, ...r outlook on affairs had many points in ... The letters cover a period of forty years—...—and as can be supposed, a variety of ...

...riting work, Dante Gabriel Rossetti: ... Letters, will now be issued by Messrs. ...ley on Dec. 2, the letters, as is known, ... by Mr. William Michael Rossetti, the ... the poet, who also writes a memoir. In ...he book Mr. Rossetti had the advantage ...sel of his sister Christina Rossotti, up ...e of her death. It is bound in peacock ...ossetti" monogram appears on the cover ...nd the first volume being devoted to ... the second to the letters.

...'s Tennyson's Poems of the Day and ... published on Wednesday by Mr. John ... book has a charming portrait of the ...keness to his more eminent brother ...rt. He is now a very old man, but ...ll well, and his interest in the appear... volume indicates as much. The verse is ...rse, and so on—a variety of styles—and ...ew being, published for the first time. ...the Year, The Skylark and the Poet, ...of Fly, Death and the Shepherd, and ...Memory are the titles of some of the ...

...ng Blunt's book on the Carlyles Chelsea ...ontain a new portrait of Mrs. Carlyle ...a new one of of Carlyle. The volume, ...most ready, will naturally have an espe... at a time when the centenary of Carly... about to be celebrated. It gives a gossipy ...of the famous home at No. 5, Cheyne-row, ..., for instance, in which Carlyle used to sit ...e with his visitors, getting a chapter. ...e ordinary edition, there well be a limited ...hand-made paper at half a guinea.

...y ...ery last poem that Russell Lowell ...titled, On a Bust of General Grant, ...t fully revised it at the time of his ...ished out in connection with its ... The piece is included in the little ...Lowell's "Last Poems, which Messrs ...ning, with an etched portrait of the ...isspiece. There are eleven poems, ...g entitled The Oracle of the Gold ...ral of them have never seen the light ...

...e's next novel, for which the pub... been a competition, is to have a wholly ... Isle of man, setting. Before he left ... had the main lines of it drafted, and ...s that he may work at it on the other ...ome of his friends here think it not ... he may decide to remain in America ... Certainly if he were to measure his ...pitalities that are being extended to ...come a very protracted one. He has ...ed at the Century, the Aldin, the ...ther clubs of New York, and in Cana... has been equally cordial. Moreover, ...uthorities continue to show a concilia... towards his copyright proposals.

...a somewhat lengthy visit to Japan, ...arsons, the artist, has written and ... which he entitles Notes in Japan. ...ly—largely, from an artist's observant ...ch Japan during different periods of ...ities The Japanese Spring, Early ...apan, The Time of the Lotus, and ...an, indicate the duration of his stay ... He adds an account of Some Wan... ...f, and throughout has a good deal to ...anese and their ways. He climbed ...ntain, Fusivama, and his extensive ...est includes sketches of it.

...and subtle observer of nature in the ..., A Son of the Marshes, is about to ... book through Messrs. Chapman. It ...wild-fowl and sea-fowl of this country, ...tions by Mr. Bryan Hook. No doubt ...Marshes is just that—a plain man of the ...nd bred among nature—and the book ...Mrs. J. A. Owen. My childhood and ...in a preface with a personal touch in ... in the marsh ...ated freely with ... folk as one of ... the best stand... to him the rough ...

...tion of Zola's Le ... Messrs. Chatto ...t and the Thames ...izetelly explains ... is a story of life in and around the ...arkets which form the distinctive ... Paris. But it does more than show ...kets feed Paris, for it is an allegory of ...e poor. It pictures the eternal battle ...an of this world and the fat, a battle ...ch sets out, the latter always come off ...e characters are all humble folk, but ...does not see why they should be less ... that reason.

...has had her attention called by one of ... the Rev. Dr. Tulloch, to Mr. Maclaren ... Scots romance, The King of Andaman, ...sty was pleased to send the author a ...dly interest. The Queen, it is survey... ...probably amused by the letters which ...ass between her and the Master of ...

...Mr. Joseph Pennell's will appear very ...ill contain the series of lectures which ...ed artist delivered some months ago, ... College, London. Mr. Pennell is as ...er as he is a draughtsman. The work is ... The Illustration of Books. The ... with the whole subject of book- ...nd newspaper illustration, including ... and operation in general use. The ...illustrator is the subject of many an ...ssage. We believe this book is the first ...e work of its kind in English. The ...f the most eminent experts of his time, ...of the greatest use to art students, for ...een specially prepared.

...son's book, Russian Politics, which Mr. ... announces, is a timely production, now ... relations with the Far East and the ...re have assumed such great importance. ...dgements upon Russian institutions do ... side of leniency, and by some they may ...be too severe—too deficient in allowance ...difficulties which even a frankly reform... ...ent must contend with in Russia. But ...ll of valuable information, is conscienti..., and will be most helpful to all who ...rstand contemporary Russia. The facts ...geography are made use of to elucidate ...of the Russia of to-day. The origin, ...condition of the communal institution ...he emancipation of the serfs, and their ..., the influence of religion in Russian ... reaction which followed the reforming ... Sixties, education, the prison system, are ... much detail. The book also contains a ...ry chapter on extradition between ... other Powers, especially the United ...merica.

Mr. ...e Gissing's new book, Sleeping Fires, ...appear in a few days, in the Autonym ...Library. It is not particularly cheerful reading. But it ...pessimistic as some other books by that ...realistic writer. The reader will doubtless ...eneral character of the theme in Sleeping ...the strife between what is loosely called ...the social conventions. Mr. Gissing ...ew phase of this eternal problem. Mr. ...nic background is in foggy London and ...ce.

...Dr. ...bell Fraser, though he resigned, in 1891, ...urgh Chair of Philosophy, which he had ...1858, still writes and lectures with all the ...young man of seventysix. Last year he ...ted to the Gifford lectureship on Natural ...n Edinburgh University, in succession to ...er, of Berlin. A volume of these lectures, ...as delivered in the that capacity, will be ...o-morrow (Saturday) by Messrs. William ... and Sons. Their subject is The Philoso... ...em. Those who may wish to go deeply into ...may read Dr. Fraser's annotated edition ...rate Essay, published a year or two ago ...vde, of the Oxford University Press. In that work, the author's final views on religiophiloso... ...phical speculation are set forth. It is an admirable work, worthy of its predecessor by a grate many years, his edition of Berkely. Dr. Fraser has kept up, all through his busy life, his interest in theology. As a Scot, and the son of a Scots parson, he was naturally attracted to theology in his earlier years. Though not a stickit minister, he was near wagging his pow in a poopit. But he chose the better part. It was no easy matter to fill Sir William Hamilton's chair in Edinburgh. But Campbell Fraser soon showed that he was not too light for the berth.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce The Makers of Modern Rome, by Mrs. Oliphant, a companion to her Makers of Florence. The work is divided into four books, headed respectively—Honourable Women not a few, The Popes who made the Papacy, Lo Popolo and the Tribune of the People, and The Popes who made the City. This book will contain numerous illustrations, many from the hand of Mr. J. Pennell.

STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—The position of affairs at home with regard to the Turkish question seems still to be a factor of importance in trade commitments here. A public telegram a few days ago stated that there was a better feeling on the Bourses, but untill something more lucid in regard to the estranged relation with Turkey is received here, it is not likely that things will improve. There is a feeling of irritation at the way the Powers are allowing Turkey to temporise, but the news of this afternoon that H. M. S. Dryad, as an extra guardship for the British Embassy, is really at the entrance of the Dardanelles, awaiting the Sultan's firman for permission to move up, should settle that portion of the question one way or the other within a very few hours. All other reason aside, and looking at the matter only from a commercial point, it would be highly desirable to have this bugbear of an Eastern question once and for ever put aside, if such a thing is possible. It is true that consols have further advanced during the week, but in the last day or two there has again been a fractional decline, and with cheaper money at home it is impossible to disassociate the drop with the state of political uneasiness. In the local market, the exchanges of the country, the price of public securities, and in fact every branch of trade and commerce must remain more or less unsettled while things are in their present state.

There is a revival of an old cry that Rangoon should come into the circle of places on which the Secretary of State draws Council drafts. From time to time a similar thing has been talked of in reference to Kurrachee. That it would be a convenience to trade is admitted; both places have swelled in importance, and it is a natural desire that those interested should wish, when adjusting through Councils their respective balances of indebtedness, to be able to do so direct on the ports named. Heretofore Rangoon has been mostly served from Calcutta, and Kurrathee from Bombay. The Burma demand is almost entirely confined to the rice season, in other words to about five months of the year. Kurrachee on the other hand is more even and its absorptive power may be said to cover the greater part of the twelve months. Under the present system some expense is entailed. Owing to the premium required in the process of remitting from the presidency centres to the outside ports in question, and the expense is about the same if the transmission of specie is resorted to in lieu of paper. It therefore becomes a question of economy in finance, and the desire to effect a change is accordingly commendable from the point of view of the exchange banks. The Government are doubtless desirous of meeting the convenience of trade in this and in other respects, provided it lays in their power to do so, but there appear to be reasons that, for the present at any rate, will deter the Government from making any change in the system. As regards Burma, the pacification of the country, and the more regular collection of the revenue, have placed the Government balances in Rangoon on a sounder footing, nevertheless it is not thought that the Controller there would always be in a position, to maintain an account sufficiently strong, to stand the somewhat spasmodic demand, that experience has shown to exist among the ordinary buyers of Council drafts. It happens at times that money is in good demand in Burma and rules higher in price than in India; at such occasions the Government collections might fall off to such an extent as to deter the Secretary of State from drawing. Burma is also a region in which silver money is to a very great extent the medium; in parts of the interior a currency note is never seen; on this account it is nothing unusual for both Government and private remitters from this end to ship rupees to Rangoon, Chittagong, or Akyab. In the absence of a mint in Rangoon, Calcutta is practically the only source of supply, and at times of stringency in Burma, the Secretary of State might find himself in the position of selling councils on Rangoon, at rates identical with those ruling on the presidency towns, and being at the same time out of pocket through the expense of having to ship rupees from Calcutta for the purpose of meeting his drawings. If the Secretary of State made it a practice that councils on the two outside ports were to pay a thirty-second of a penny more than if taken on the presidency towns, it would become very much a case of thank you for nothing from a remitter's points of view, as the enhanced cost would roughly be enquivalent to the charges now prevailing for the transfer of money from here, or from the other presidencies, to outside ports. It has also to be remembered that under the existing fiscal system of the Goverement, reserve treasuries form a very component part of that system, and in the absence of reserve depots at points other than the presidency centres, it seems primature to advocate that the Secretary of State should extend the area over which his drafts can be made encashable.

Loss and in convenience are often occasioned here by what appears to be a systematic course of thieving, both in the tea trade and in jute, and the matter has assumed serious proportions. It certainly is a fact that the chest on being opened in London frequently fail to contain the invoiced quantity and the difficulty has laid mainly in discovering at what stage the leakage occurs. Altogether, however, it is thought that it is in this port, that is, before actual shipments, the bleeding occurs. In the matter of jute the Baled Jute Association employs four special detectives and with good results. It was only this morning that a coolie was detected by the Magistrate caught in the very act of carrying away [illegible] was being handed. The "modus operandi" was that the [illegible] handed it to a woman, who promptly secreted the quantity stolen. Systematic thieving at large ports is, of course, nothing new, but the trouble here is assuming such proportions that very special attention is being paid to it in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police. Details of the methods being adopted cannot, of course, be gone into here, but it is thought that they will in time lead to a curtailment of the nuisance. Nor is it only the export trade that has to complain, for import houses too have had to suffer, and it is almost incredible what immense skill is brought to bear on the matter by the pilferers.

As bearing on the import trade, the Liners have increased their freights by 11s. 6d. to Calcutta, over and above Bombay. As a rule, the difference between the two ports has not exceeded 5 shillings, the change is therefore one that is of considerable importance. Apparently no reason has been assigned for this step, and it is incomprehensible. It is generally thought that the matter must be fought out at home, but it is a surprise to find import houses here not bestirring themselves about it.

In the money market the further rise of one per cent in the Bank of Bengal minimum has brought outside rates to a slightly higher level. There was some appearance, when the bank made the change on Thursday, of the market not following the lead, as people were at a loss for the moment to discover anything on the face of the statement to justify the additional advance. It was, however, one of those occasions in which the usual weekly return taken by itself, was practically no guide to the position as a whole. The quantity of money for months past had been abnormally large, and prices for accommodation were lower than they had ever been in India. During all that period the bank rate of 3 had much the appearance of the chronic 2 per cent. of the Bank of England, and even when supplies here began to diminish and get slightly dearer in the bazaar, the bank directors were apparently unwilling to make a change. It is likely they were influenced by the long continuance of cheap money in Bombay, and so delayed to meddle with the 3 per cent. rate, but as soon as a little stringency began to show itself on that side of the country, the rate hers was raised to 4 per cent. We are now in sight of December and January, the busiest months of the year, and a comparison of the figures in the return below with the statements of past years, will show that the total of advances is heavier. It is also true that the deposits, are larger, but the aggregate of loans, discounts, &c., outstrip the proportion of increased deposit money. Looked at in this way the rise in the bank rate to 5 per cent was a correct move as a precautionary step, if it was not even imperative. To continue the comparison of the present with the past, it may be added that in February this year, with an identical percentage of 42 in cash to liabilities, we had a 7 per cent bank rate, so that the present 5 per cent, considering that it is the commencement of the busy season, cannot be viewed as excessive. The general opimonhere is that 5 per cent, will see us to the end of the year. Rates are somewhat irregular at the moment, Government paper loans are from 4 to 4½ in the open market, and discounts of choice short paper are 4½ to 5 and for long from 5 to 6. Money at 2 day's notice is being offered to the banks at 3 per cent without any business resulting. Shroff paper of 51 days and of best quality is 13 annas discounts. Here is also an irregularity observable when comparing the three presidencies one with another, in fact the three banks are in parfect echelon, the Bank of Madras being 3 per cent. Bank of Bombay 4, and the Bank of Bengal 5.

In the jute market this has been a week of downward prices both here and at home. Loose jute has fallen about a couple of annas a maund. Baled opened at Rs. 31 per bale for firsts, and has steadily gone down to Rs. 30, at which a fair business is reported, nevertheless the tendency is towards futher ease. The home market has receded to £11-2-6 a ton sellers, and private messages report buyers at £11. In jute fabrics the maket has been somewhat quite; the continuance of the draught in Australia is likely to affect the exports of the class of fabrics sent from here to that country.

The freight market has been unexpectedly deliver-ed of its old man of the sea, the James and Marychanel question, by the discovery that there were 27 feet of water in the Western Channel, and while our luminaries were tearing their hair to find a means of sending ships, either overland, or to load at Diamond Harbour, no one thought of finding out what could be done on the spot. This scare reflects anything but credit on the people who ought to have known something on the matter; anyhow we may be thankful that the discovery was made in time to save seveeral ships and steamers from an enormous expense, which the owners cannot well afford just now, seeing that they are working at starvation rates. The London market has been firm and rice was shipped at 13s 9d. and 15s., linseed at 17s. 6d. and 18s. 9d., and jute at 20s. For Dundee the S. S. "Glenmoor" fixed with a full cargo at 20s. for December loading and the S.S. "Langbank" followed on the same conditions. For Hamburg a fair business was done again at 23s. 9d. for certain shipment in December, and 22s. 6d. for December-January shipment. For the Adriatic and Italian ports there is no business to report. via Cape the "County of Kinross" accepted a charter for U. K. Continent at 21s. 3d, and there are more shippers at the rate, but the "Centessima" thought fit to accept 20s. 6d. at home for similar business Disengaged tomage in port, 28,000 tons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Stevenson, Major, 20th Bo I, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DECEMBER 3.

De Nimes, Capt, 10th Bo, L I, on duty, from Gilgit.

DECEMBER 4.

Emerson, Staff-Major, Ms, A M S, proceeding to England, from Cannanore.

Caruthers, Col, Punjab, to reside out of India, from Hingoo.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Boyd, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Deolali.

De Nismes, Capt, Bo, 10th L I, on duty, to Satara.

DECEMBER 4.

Lewis, Lt, Bo, 12th Bo I, off leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December, 1895.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Guadrill to-day at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 3-30 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade on Saturday next 7th inst., on the Oval in front of the Club Premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun Target Practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Gr. E. W. Flower from 1st inst.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December, 1895.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order, khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 7th instant as follows:—

Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

2. District Order No. 835 dated 4th December 1895 is published for information.

I.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will hold a Levie at the New Secretariat on Wednesday the 18th December 1895 at 4-30 p.m.

II.—All Officers of the Garrison, British and Native, off duty, will attend. Dress—Full Dress (Levie Dress).

III.—All Officers of the Garrison will assemble at 4-15 p.m. in the Ante-room, reserved for them with a view to the whole being presented collectively by Corps and Departments.

IV.—A Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, of 100 Rank and File with Band and a due proportion of Officers, will parade at 4 p.m., drawn up at the West Entrance of the Secretriat, to receive His Excellency.

Dress—Review Order.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Cr.-Sergt. E. Sands, "F" Company from 5th December 1895 to 1st January 1896.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the door, or from the following:—

Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. R. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Government Tele. Office, Pydhowrie.
Cr. Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-memers Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL, Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Monday, December 2.

Inspection by H. E. the Commander in Chief in India—With reference to D O 1227 of the 26th Nov 1895, the programme of Inspection including the Field Manœuvres and Inspections at Kirkee ordered for Monday, the 2nd Dec 1895, will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd Dec 1895, and all orders issued regarding hours, ect, hold good.

2 With reference to the 2nd portion of the above quoted Dist Order the Ceremonial parade has been cancelled, and the rema nder of the Inspections as laid down in (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F) have been taken this day (on Monday the 2nd Dec 1895.)

Movements—Dist Order No 1230 of 26th ultimo is cancelled and the following substituted:—

The Officer Commanding 2nd Bn Yorkshire L I has permission to send advance Parties of his Regt strength as noted below, to Nusserabad and Neemuch by 10-30 p.m. and 11-55 p.m. trains to-morrow, the 3rd inst, to take over Regimental Institutes, Barracks, stores, &c.

(1) Party for Nusserabad—Capt H Wells-Cole and 12 men.
(2) Party for Neemuch—Lieut Otley and 4 men.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, November 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, is posted temporarily to Lahore, where he will command charge of his duties on the afternoon of 18th Nov 1895.

Mr T L Prescott, Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is deputed to the Settlement Dept, and attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Settlement from forenoon of 16th Nov 1895.

Mr C H Atkins, Asst Commr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut A S Stephen, 36th Sikhs, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade and posted to Gurdaspur.

Lieut H C Beadon, 17th M I, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade and posted to Delhi.

Mr J Frizelle, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from 21st Nov 1895.

On return from privilege leave Mr A Christie, Divisional Judge, is reposted to the Sialkot Civil Division.

Mr S LeP T Clifford, District Judge, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieut J G Crosthwaite, Asst Commr, Lahore, is placed in charge of the Kasur Sub-Division.

Brigade-Surg Lieut Col G Massy, Civil Surg, is transferred from Murree to Jhelum.

On being relieved of his duties at the Medical College Lahore, Surg Major J Clarke is transferred to Karnal and appointed to officiate as Civil Surg.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Satrunji s (Bombay)—353 cwt cotton (unpressed), 1,986 cwt rapeseed, &c, 8,098 cwt wheat, 297 cwt linseed, and 678 cwt barley

Pachumba s (Bombay)—125 cwt cotton (unpressed), 1,516 cwt rapeseed, &c., 4,430 cwt wheat, and 3 cwt rice

La Seyne s (Aden)—6,611 cwt jowaree, 1,325 cwt rice, and 3251b tea

Dumra s (Bombay)—417 cwt cotton (unpressed), 232 cwt wool (unpressed), 1,395 cwt rapeseed, &c, 7876 cwt wheat, 91 cwt rice, and 60 cwt mutter

Goa s (Bombay)—640 cwt cotton (unpressed), 3,089 cwt rapeseed &c, 11,026 cwt wheat, 240 cwt linseed, 1,347 cwt jowaree, 1,479 cwt rice, and 85 cwt mutter.

Kola s (Bombay)—314 cwt cotton (unpressed), 20 cwt wool (unpressed), 1,107 cwt rapeseed, &c, 6,813 cwt wheat, 25 cwt linseed, and 425 corges skins

IMPORTS.

Assyria s (Bombay)—2,000 lb T Reand dyed yarns (foreign)

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—1,899 pieces grey goods (foreign), 500 pieces white goods (foreign)

Dwarka s (Bombay)—240 pieces print (foreign)

Dumra s (Bombay)—82 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,300 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,918 pieces prints (foreign), 12 pieces prints (Indian), and 1,406 lb grey yarns (Indian)

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 753 pieces white goods (foreign) 86 pieces prints (foreign), 390 pieces prints (Indian), 32 cwt iron, &c

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay) 5,477 cwt iron bars, &c, 25,779 cwt steel

Kola s (Bombay)—2,959 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,178 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9,269 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,006 pieces prints (foreign), 50 pieces prin's (Indian), 1,900 lb grey yarns (Indian), 75 lb T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 10½ cwt copper

Java s (Bombay)—333 pieces grey goods (foreign), 845 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,651 pieces white goods (foreign), 21,891 pieces prints (foreign), 15 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lb grey yarns (Indian), 1,300 lb T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 7 cwt copper, and 2 cwt yellow metal

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—262 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,303 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14,903 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,330 pieces prints (foreign), 743 pieces prints (Indian), 8,400 lb grey yarns (Indian), and 3,600 lb T Red and dyed yarns (foreign)

Satrunji s (Bombay) 830 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,302 pieces grey goods (Indian), 530 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,429 pieces prints (foreign), 472 pieces prints (Indian), 760 lb T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 101 cwt iron bars, &c, 130 cwt copper and 1½ cwt yellow metal

Dwarka s (Bombay)—7,730 pieces grey goods (foreign) 18,639 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,982 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,768 pieces prints (foreign), 299 pieces prints (Indian), 6,100 lb grey yarns (Indian), 4,400 lb T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lb T Red and dyed yarns (Indian) 56 cwt copper and 10 cwt yellow metal

City of Venice s (Liverpool) via Bombay)—2,396 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,345 pieces, white goods (foreign), 5,504 pieces prints (foreign), and 1,126 cwt steel

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—640 pieces grey goods (foreign), 300 pieces white goods (foreign), and 2 cwts spelter

A VERY good story comes to hand from Paris apropos of the weather. An English imitator, in the hope of being in the fashion, told his friends that he was suffering from the spleen—an ailment which formerly had the place of the suppressed gout of modern days. He went to consult a specialist, and he told his story. He was not really ill, but still not quite well. "I work like an ox," he exclaimed; "I eat like a wolf, I'm as tired as a dog, and I sleep like a bear." "If I were you," politely rejoined the bland physician, "I should go and consult a 'vet'!" The answer revealed to him so much that a hearty laugh at his own brute animal Englishism ended the consultation. But the fee had to be paid for the joke.

NOTICES.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...	...	...Rs. 11 8
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS!

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and

OUR SPECIALITÈ

REAL RUSSIA LEATHER
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINEST SELECTED SKINS.

THE OXFORD SHOE **Rs. 15.** Cash or V. P. P. BALMORAL LACED BOOT, **Rs. 20.**

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894. ALCOOL DE MENTHE 58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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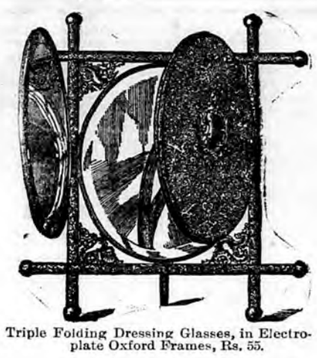
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

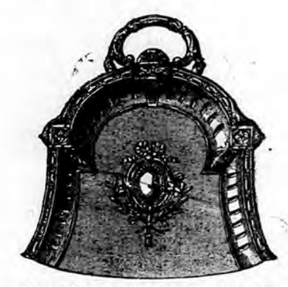
Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.



Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE!

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

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4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, **1/-**

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
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Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

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Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for us of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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